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CONGRESS.

The Virginian Admission Bill at Last Through Congress.

Adoption of the Senate Bill in the House.

Sharp Debate Between Messrs. Bingham, Butler and Farnsworth.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS REPORTED.

The Currency Question in the Senate.

The Gold Investigation—Mr. Corbin to be Examined To-Day—The Proposed Reduction of the Army—A Pension for Mrs. Lincoln Advocated—The Tariff Bill—New-York Port Wardens—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Virginia is at last out of the toils of Congress. Her admission, so far as legislative action is concerned, is complete. The bill will be promptly signed by the President, and before the week is out we may look for her representatives upon the floor of Congress. There was a rough, sharp, ugly debate in the House, with a great deal of cross firing between Republicans, but the Senate amendments to the bill were concurred in by the unanimous vote of the Republicans, the Democratic members of the House, like those of the Senate, going on record against the bill because they believe the premises attached to it unconstitutional. Mr. FARNSWORTH managed the matter to-day with great success. The Reconstruction Committee met this morning, and, though the bill was not before them, they informally agreed to the Senate amendments. When Mr. FARNSWORTH got the floor he yielded to Mr. BINGHAM, who approved the oath, because it simply enforced the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment. The premises he objected to, but they did not impose any restrictions, and merely required Virginia to live up to her Constitution. BUTLER has craved an opportunity for a week to wreak his revenge on BINGHAM and FARNSWORTH for daring to pass the bill in the first place in his absence. He did so in his ugliest manner. He taunted BINGHAM with deserting his party, and indirectly slurred FARNSWORTH in the same way. When the latter came to reply, he took BUTLER up without gloves. He pounced on his political record, and brought the House and galleries down by depicting his crooked political course, and contrasting his Republicanism to the sudden conversion of Paul and to the excessive zeal of Peter. BUTLER had not expected this retort, but had to take it, as there was no opportunity for reply. The bill then passed by a party vote.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

A great deal of interest was manifested in the House to-day when Mr. DAWES reported the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The details of the bill will be found elsewhere. Mr. DAWES stated that the bill appropriated $2,692,412 83 less than was estimated, and its total amount is about the same as last year. It would have been considerably less but for the large increase in the public printing, owing to the fact that Congress last session required all printing to be done at the Government office, which closed up all the smaller offices connected with the Departments. The expenses of the Legislative Department have been reduced over $1,000,000. Mr. DAWES stated that it was necessary to put several legislative provisions into the bill in order to enforce the reductions of expenditure. The great difficulty which the Committee found was the fact that, in many bureaus, large unexpended balances remain, which are subject to current use. They proposed hereafter to convey into the Treasury all such balances remaining unexpended two years after their appropriation. Among the features of the bill is the abolition of the Bureau of Education, over which there will be a lively contest. The bill is the special order for Wednesday and thereafter until disposed of.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S CURRENCY BILL.

The Comptroller of the Currency has furnished the Senate Finance Committee with a statement showing, in part, how the forty-five millions of new currency provided for in SHERMAN'S bill, to-day under consideration in the Senate, will have to be distributed:

Virginia and West Virginia	$1,392,557	Georgia	$2,012,[illegible]
Missouri	1,604,421	North Carolina	3,226,740
Kentucky	3,704,456	South Carolina	1,426,205
Tennessee	3,286,115	Alabama	2,584,[illegible]
Louisiana	808,228	Texas	1,892,[illegible]
Mississippi	1,[illegible]	Arkansas	1,[illegible]
		Florida	420,[illegible]

This makes an aggregate of $25,289,570, which is the proportion of national bank notes belonging to the aforesaid States under the provision of the existing laws requiring the distribution of $150,000,000 on the basis of the population. The remaining $19,710,430 authorized in this new bill must be distributed on the basis of the State resources. The Comptroller has not furnished any statement saying officially where this will go, but he says in conversation that the whole or the greater part of it must also be given to the Southern States, Wisconsin alone of the Northern and Western States getting a small amount.

THE GOLD PLOT INVESTIGATION.

The Banking Currency Committee met this morning and had a very short session, Mr. MARTIN, of SMITH, GOULD & MARTIN, being the only witness examined. He testified to buying gold on the orders of GOULD, his partner in the firm; but his testimony otherwise was not important. The Committee meet again to-night. Mr. A. R. CORBIN, who was in Kentucky when first summoned, has returned to New-York, and is expected here to-morrow morning to testify. It is proper to add that neither FISK nor GOULD left with the Committee, when here, any evidence, documentary or otherwise, save the most reckless assertion and unreliable hearsay, going to show that there was ever any recognition by the President or Mrs. GRANT of any of the transactions or utterances of CORBIN in his operations with FISK and GOULD. The testimony of Mr. CORBIN will doubtless make this clearer than ever, if any doubt exists anywhere.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The bill for the reduction of the army, has received some consideration from the House Military Committee. They have agreed on the clause providing for the appointment of a Board of five officers to examine officers below the rank of Brigadier General, with a view to mustering some of them out of the service.

PENSION FOR MRS. LINCOLN.

The subject of a pension for Mrs. LINCOLN has again come before Congress. Last year the sum proposed to be allowed her was $5,000, the bill for which was introduced by Mr. SUMNER. The other Massachusetts Senator introduced another bill to-day to accomplish the same object, but the sum specified was only $3,000 per annum.

THE TARIFF.

The Ways and Means Committee are now revising the Tariff bill for the last time, preparatory to reporting it to the House. When they came to steel to-day, they put up the rate from three cents, at which they had first fixed it, to three and a quarter; so that, if it has to come down in the House it won't come too far. The high tariff men on the Committee seem demented. They are utterly bereft of all reason apparently, and see nothing but the highest rates on every leading article on the list. Their bill will be torn to tatters in the House, so that it is difficult to see what they expect to accomplish by their extreme course in committee.

THE PORT WARDENS OF NEW-YORK.

The House Committee on Commerce have not yet taken any definite action on the bill to change the Port Wardens of New-York and make them Federal instead of State officers. The Committee will meet to-morrow and consider the subject.

THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

The House to-day, by a vote of 128 to 26, agreed to the proposition offered some weeks since by General PAINE, and this morning by Mr. BURR, of Illinois, that the House Committee on Elections is a judicial body, and that its proceedings should be conducted free from partisan influences and in accordance with the rules of law. A motion to lay the resolution on the table only got thirty votes. A great many Radical Republicans dodged, but the great majority of the just and liberal men of the House voted for it.

PRINCE ARTHUR IN THE SENATE.

The Senate side of the Capitol was almost entirely deserted to-day, the proceedings being almost wholly of a financial character, were to the majority of the people dull and uninteresting. There was a momentary flurry in the gallery when Prince ARTHUR and suite, accompanied by Minister THORNTON, appeared in the portion of the Chamber reserved for the diplomats, and not a few lorgnettes were turned on him. He remained only about fifteen minutes. Senator CAMERON, as soon as the Prince appeared in the gallery, left his seat on the floor and went up and paid his respects.

AMERICAN REGISTERS FOR AMERICAN VESSELS.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has a large number of applications before it from various shipowners, asking that they may be allowed American registers for their vessels. Many of them were changed during the war, and there is a very strong desire on their part to get back again.

ADVICES FROM PARAGUAY.

Minister KIRK writes from Buenos Ayres by the last arrival that orders from Asuncion had been given by both the Brazilian and Argentine commanders, withdrawing their troops from Paraguay, and declaring the war at an end. Mr. KIRK alludes to the rumors of the reappearance of LOPEZ at the head of an Indian army, but remarks that the reports were evidently not credited by the Allies.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARETZEK'S Opera Troupe opened the season here to-night with "Il Trovatore," which was sung with great spirit and received with unbounded applause, *Manrico*, *Leonora* and *Count Di Luna* being repeatedly called before the curtain to receive the plaudits of the audience.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals in the city are General MERRITT, Naval Officer, and Colonel FRANK E. HOWE, Special Treasury Agent, New-York.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:

John C. Stearns, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Vermont; Phillip K. Gleed, to be Assessor of the Third District of Vermont; William S. Southworth, to be Assessor for the First District of Vermont; Rollin J. Jones, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Vermont; Jeremiah D. Hyde, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Visalia, Cal.; Edward W. Willett, to be Register of the Land Office at Visalia, Cal.; John N. Goff, to be Receiver at Booneville, Mo.; Harvey Carpenter, to be Postmaster at Hamilton, Nev.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed the following appointments:

Third Assistant Postmaster-General—W. H. H. Terrill.

Postmasters—Henry G. Wells, at Moline, Ill.; James W. Glover, Oxford, N. Y.; James D. Wood, Central City, Col.; Peter Grubb, Canton, Ohio; Thomas E. Johnson, Sumter, S. C.; Mrs. Elizabeth B. Cuthbertson, New-Brighton, Penn.; W. H. Londerwill, Cumberland, Md.; S. C. West, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. Whitman Williams, Rome, N. Y.; James G. Tracy, Houston, Texas; Horace Chapin, Jacksonville, Ill.; Henry M. Kimball, Carlinville, Ill.; William K. Libbiem, Northfield, Minn.; Blair Anderson, Georgetown, S. C.; J. R. Edmunds, Washington, D. C.; R. P. Marsh, West Winsted, Conn.; Lindley M. Cox, Thornton, Ind.; J. J. Gibson, Corinth, Miss.; Emma J. McMakin, Salem, Ill.

Collectors of Customs—Michael S. Drew, Puget's Sound, Washington Territory; Timothy G. Phelps, San Francisco; Hamilton Taylor, Pearl River, Miss.; James P. Butler, Brazos de Santiago, Texas; Charles D. Smith, Paducah, Ky.; George T. Jarvis, Cherrystone, Va.

Surveyor of Customs—Charles S. Cooper, Memphis, Tenn.

Appraiser of Merchandise—Isaac S. Trall, Savannah, Ga.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Jesse Duck, Seventeenth District of Ohio; George P. Beck, Second District of North Carolina.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—William T. Fenold, Fifth District of Virginia; James J. Hayden, District of Washington Territory; George F. Knowlton, First District of Maine; James H. Loomis, Twenty-ninth District of New-York; David F. Whittle, Second District of New-Hampshire; James M. Dickerson, Sixth District of Tennessee.

Pension Agents—John T. Barstow, at Rutland, Vt.; Stephen Thomas, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Seth M. Barber, Cleveland, Ohio; Samuel McKee, Louisville; Alexander Clapperton, Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation.

Consuls—O. H. Irish, of Nebraska, at Dresden, and Edgar Stanton, of Illinois, at Bristol.

The Senate also confirmed the following nominations:

John P. Knowles, Judge of the United States District Court for Rhode Island; Milton Kelley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; Benjamin J. Spooner, Marshal for Indiana; Sebastian F. Marble, Marshal for Maine; Davis H. Starbuck, Attorney for North Carolina; Henry B. Swope, Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania; Nathan Webb, Attorney for Maine; Albert H. Horney, Attorney for Kansas; David W. Houston, Marshal for Kansas; George P. Foster, Marshal for Vermont; Lucien B. Eaton, Marshal for the Western District of Tennessee; Gabriel C. Wharton, Attorney for Kentucky; George F. Terry, Register of the Land Office at Austin, Nev.; F. D. Todd, Register of the Land Office at Carson City, Nev.; Thomas C. McClure, Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of lands subject to sale at St. Cloud, Minn.; Mathew Keller, Receiver of Public Moneys at Los Angeles, Cal.; Henry C. Austin, Register of the Land Office at the same place; Mahlin Stubbs, Agent for the Indians of the Kansas Agency; Richard T. May, Receiver of Public Moneys at Helena, Mon.; Edward Painter, Agent for the Indians of the Omaha Agency; E. J. Curtis, Secretary for Idaho Territory; John Meanshaw, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Third District; Jacob F. Ringwalt, Melter and Refiner at the Branch Mint, Carson City; Commodore John Rodgers to be Rear-Admiral on the active list; Lieutenant-Commander Selfridge to be Commander; John A. King, Assistant Paymaster in the navy; George H. Van Cleft, Civil Engineer in the navy; George H. Woods, Surgeon in the navy; Frederick P. Ells and Otway C. Berryman, Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps; Lieutenant David C. Swain, Judge-Advocate, with rank of Major; Ebenezer Gay, reinstated as Captain of infantry, and William S. Johnson, as First Lieutenant of infantry.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 24.

Mr. HAMLIN presented the credentials of his colleague, LOT M. MORRILL, elected by the Legislature of Maine for the unexpired term of the late Mr. FESSENDEN, the vacancy having been previously filled by an appointment of the Governor. The credentials were read and the usual oath of office administered to Mr. MORRILL by the chair.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION DENIED.

Mr. STEWART said he desired to make a personal explanation, in order to correct a statement by Mr. SUMNER in the discussion between that Senator and Mr. TRUMBULL on Friday last.

Mr. SUMNER said if the request was granted he would ask to reply at once, at length, and would go into the whole history of the question, upon which remarks would be made requiring at least an hour of time. The order of business being called for, the request of Mr. STEWART was not granted.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. FENTON presented a memorial of the citizens of Western New-York, in relation to certain manufacturing interests, embracing the productions of saw mills, &c., in Western New-York and along the Northern border, praying Congress to remove the present duty of twenty per cent. upon timber brought in from Canada, which enters into these productions; and that the tax now resting on this class, coming from there, shall be removed.

Numerous petitions were presented for the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition for pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812, and urged definite action for their relief.

Mr. CONKLING presented the petition of the Board of Trade of Buffalo against the continuance or renewal of the income tax; also several petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege; also petitions from the manufacturers of Philadelphia for the removal of the import duty on nitrate of potash and nitrate of soda; also one from a number of ladies for the recognition in the National Constitution of the authority of Almighty God.

CLAIMS OF SHIP CONTRACTORS.

Mr. DRAKE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, with amendments, and asked for the immediate consideration of a bill for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery.

The bill refers claims to the Court of Claims, except the claims of certain contractors named therein.

The bill was read. In answer to Mr. THURMAN, Mr. DRAKE explained that the object of the bill was to afford an opportunity for proof of claims upon the basis of the act of March 2, 1867, providing for their investigation.

The bill was finally laid over for the present.

THE CONDITION OF GEORGIA.

Mr. NORTON offered a resolution—

Directing the Judiciary Committee to report to the Senate as soon as practicable by what authority, if any, General TERRY has organized and convened a Military Commission to inquire into the eligibility of Senators and Representatives elected to the Legislature of Georgia, and their right to hold seats in that body, and for the purpose of facilitating such inquiries the President of the United States and the Secretary of War be and are hereby requested to communicate to the Senate copies of all orders which they have issued, and the correspondence with General TERRY or the Governor of Georgia, and generally all information they may have with reference to the action of such Military Commission.

Mr. SUMNER objected to the present consideration of the resolution, and it was laid over.

PENSION FOR MRS. LINCOLN.

Mr. WILSON offered for reference the joint resolution of granting a pension to the widow of the late President LINCOLN. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to provide a national currency of coin and notes, and to equalize the distribution and circulation of notes; which was read.

Mr. SHERMAN, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, opened the debate on the bill. He said it presented, first, the partial equalization of distribution of the banking currency among the States; second, free banking and coin basis. The present distribution of bank circulation was grossly and palpably unfair. Three States—Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, containing population less than two millions—have over $90,000,000 circulation; while the rapidly-growing Western States, where credit is most needed, have scarcely $3 to an inhabitant, and all the late rebel States are practically without any banking circulation. This unfair distribution, he said, grew out of a palpable violation of the law by the then Comptroller of the Currency and the Secretary of the Treasury. If the law of March 3, 1865, had been observed, each State would have had reserved for it not less than $5 for each inhabitant. The pretence to justify this disregard of the law was a provision in the Internal Revenue act of March 3, 1865, which continued up until July 1, 1865, the privilege to existing banks to become national banks. Under the system as it stands, national banking was, he said, a monopoly confined to a few States where the population was not increasing, excluding all the rapidly growing States of the West. A majority of Senators and Representatives being from States having less than one-seventh of the whole circulation. This endangered the whole system, and would inevitably overthrow it unless corrected. Mr. SHERMAN referred to the advantages of the national banking system over that of the State banks, which, with the correction of the injustice of distribution, would be the best permanent banking system that could be adopted. The West demanded more circulation, and were deprived of it by the violation of the law. The East, enjoying its monopoly, demand a contraction, yet was not willing to yield the circulation to be distributed to the Southern and Western States, which was the proposition of the bill. The first objection was, that this was an expansion of the currency to which the Committee was opposed, and Mr. SHERMAN said in no event during suspension of specie payments would he favor a proposition to increase the banking circulation without drawing the circulation in some other form. To avoid expansion of the currency two measures had been proposed: first, the withdrawal of the greenbacks; and second, the one adopted by the Senate Committee—the withdrawal of the three per cent. certificates now held by the banks as part of their reserves in place of legal tender notes. He then gave the history of those three per cent. certificates, which he said, were substituted for the compound interest notes, and were a temporary expedient to avoid an increase of the bonded debt. They were the least objectionable. Being payable on demand, they might be presented to the Treasury when most inconvenient. They drew interest, and are mainly held in the Eastern banks, where the circulation is in excess. By their payment the United States saves three per cent. interest, and will get three per cent. taxes on the new banks to be organized. The Committee then proposed to withdraw these certificates as rapidly as new banks organized, and thus leave the currency without either expansion or contraction. The remaining propositions of the bill authorized, he said, free banking or coin notes.

Mr. DAVIS remarked that the chief value of the gold notes was dependent upon the facility with which they were redeemed. To make them equal in value to gold their certain and prompt redemption must be secured when presented by the holder to the bank. In case the bank failing to make them equal to coin, the Government must be ready and able to step in and redeem the notes.

Mr. SHERMAN replied by reference to the fourth section of the bill, requiring every national bank to keep on hand at least twenty-five per cent. of its circulation in gold or silver coin. Then, too, the law under the present system was, that if a note was presented to a bank and not paid, the noteholder might at once present it to the Government, which would redeem it within twenty days. The banks were bound to redeem their notes at a centre of redemption, and the same general principle that applied to circulating notes applied also to gold notes.

Mr. HOWE delivered a lengthy argument in review of the various financial propositions which had been suggested. He said that if the country would be content to be honest without being particularly anxious to be smart, the difficulty to be encountered would be lessened. He advocated the proposition to allow legal tenders to be funded in six per cent. bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, conferring the privilege of funding to those who will use the bonds as a basis for a new bank circulation, and giving the preference to those portions of the country which may from time to time be deficient in circulation. He complained that the Government compelled the public creditor to carry its own overdue obligations and made him no compensation for so doing, and the pending bill did not attempt to right the wrong. He complained also that the amount of circulation was limited by an inflexible law, and this wrong the pending bill would perpetuate. The franchise of banking was a monopoly, arbitrarily and unjustly distributed among the few to the exclusion of the many; but the pending bill created a new monopoly. It also proposed to silence all complaints that the South and West were denied equal rights under the law, by flinging to them a pittance of $45,000,000 to growl over among themselves. He would have a law which declared a gold gambler a criminal, and consigned him to the Penitentiary for life; but this bill proposed to license him, and set up his trade under the sanction of sacred law.

Mr. SUMNER believed the proposition to supply $45,000,000 additional would not meet the present requirements. The proposition to provide national currency coin notes instituted a system of free banking upon a specie basis which was impossible until we had specie payments. Besides, this would create a third currency, in addition to that of greenbacks and gold notes. He intimated that he would propose an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the bill.

The proposed amendment is a bill recently introduced and explained by him, to provide national currency coin notes, and equalize the distribution of circulating notes.

Mr. COLE gave notice that he would offer as an amendment, to insert in lieu of the former portion of the bill, the following:

That in addition to the amount of United States notes heretofore issued and now in circulation, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue, in exchange for United States interest-bearing bonds, at their market value, $45,000,000 of such notes for circulation.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and after about an hour's session, at 4:25 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CALKINS presented a petition from 3,000 merchants, mechanics and artisans of New-York City, against allowing American registers to foreign-built ships, and in favor of a reduction of existing taxes on shipbuilding and commerce.

A large number of petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege were presented by Messrs. Knapp, Kelsey, of New-York; Jones, of Kentucky; Tanner, Ketcham, Strong, Garfield and others.

Mr. MUNGEN presented the petition of H. H. BIGELOW and 154 other citizens of Worcester, Mass., for the repudiation of the national war debt.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Under the call of States, bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. KELLOGG—Renewing the land grant for a railroad from the Mississippi River, opposite the mouth of the Ohio, via Little Rock to the Texas boundary, near Fulton, Ark., and granting it to other parties engaging to build the road.

By Mr. MYERS—Fixing the compensation of letter carriers at $1,200 in all cities where the free delivery system is in operation.

By Mr. PETERS—To increase the salary of the United States Minister to China; also, to repeal the act of Jan. 22, 1867, providing for an additional session of Congress; also, for the improvement of the Penobscot River, in Maine.

By Mr. POLAND—Fixing the salaries of postal clerks on the Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. DAWES—To incorporate the Washington and Boston Steamship Company.

By Mr. DIXON—Concerning the liability of shipowners, maritime liens, salvage and the jurisdiction of the Courts of Admiralty.

By Mr. CHURCH—To increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and defining the jurisdiction of United States Courts in certain cases.

By Mr. BINGHAM—To regulate the mode of determining the ratification of the Constitutional Amendments.

By Mr. WALKER—To authorize the building of a railroad from Washington City to Schuylkill County, Penn.

By Mr. MUNGEN—Granting 160 acres of land to soldiers, &c., who served in the late war.

By Mr. COOK—To authorize the building of a military and postal railroad from —— to San Diego, Cal.

By Mr. MARSHALL—To provide for the compensation of Grand and Petit Jurors in the United States Courts.

By Mr. HAWLEY—To adjust the payment of pensioners on a gold basis.

By Mr. HAY—Providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines.

By Mr. BOYD—To amend the Southern Pacific Railroad bill.

By Mr. MCCRARY—To equalize bounties; also, concerning the financial policy of the United States.

By Mr. CHAVES, of New-Mexico—To authorize the people of New-Mexico to form a Constitution and State Government preparatory to admission as a State; also, for an Assay Office in New-Mexico.

By Mr. GARFIELD, of Washington Territory—For a Custom House at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, and for a wharf at Olympia, and for the protection of *bona fide* purchasers of school lands in Washington Territory.

By Mr. JUDD—To grant preemption on public lands to the German Colonization Company of Colfax, Col.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH—To extend the money order system to the branch Post Offices in large cities.

By Mr. SCOFIELD—To distribute salvage money to the officers and crews of the United States steamers *Scioto*, *Aroostook* and *Mobile*.

By Mr. VAN HORN—To provide for the consolidation of Indian tribes.

By Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin—To establish postal telegraph lines. [He moved to refer it to a special Committee of seven. Mr. FARNSWORTH called for a division, and remarked that the matter was already before a standing Committee—the Post Office Committee. Mr. PERRY moved to refer the bill to the Post Office Committee; negatived by 67 to 76. The bill was then referred, without a division, to a select Committee of seven.]

By Mr. PALMER—To establish a postal telegraph system, and to incorporate the United States Postal Telegraph Company.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Mr. BURR offered a resolution declaring that from the nature of its duties, the Committee on Elections was a judicial body, and that in deciding contested election cases, the members thereof should act according to all the rules of law without partiality or prejudice, as if under a special oath in each case.

The previous question was seconded by a vote of 73 to 33.

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, moved to lay the resolution on the table, stating that it cast an imputation on the Committee of Elections.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested an amendment, extending the same principle to all members of the House in voting in the contested election cases. The resolution was not laid on the table—yeas 44, nays 130—and it was adopted by a vote of yeas 128 to nays 26.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills. It was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. DAWES stated to the House that the figures composing the bill compared with the estimates, and that there were several legislative provisions in the bill rendered necessary in order to cut off abuses; and he moved to suspend the rules so that an order should be made that the usual point of order cannot be made against those provisions in Committee of the Whole.

After considerable discussion the motion was agreed to.

He gave the following as the amounts appropriated in the bill:

Senate compensation and mileage	$425,000
Officers, clerks and employes	97,465
Contingent	134,780
House compensation and mileage	1,500,000
Officers, clerks and employes	142,581
Contingent	221,660
Public printing	1,591,814
Library of Congress	31,155
Public buildings and grounds	49,884
Court of Claims	123,640
Executive proper	40,440
Department of State	137,300
Treasury and Bureau—salaries and contingent	2,490,520
Expense of collecting internal revenue	8,100,000
Independent treasury	297,050
Mint branches and assay offices	582,700
Territorial Governments	226,750
Surveyor-Generals and their clerks	188,400
Interior Department and several bureaus, salaries and contingent	1,290,980
Army	556,050
Navy	184,580
Department of Agriculture	137,480
Post Office	354,120
Attorney-Generals of the United States	90,140
Supreme Court, United States	106,500
Supreme Court of the District of Columbia	19,000
District-Attorneys, United States	19,050
District Judges, United States	182,500
District Marshals, United States	11,300
Total	$19,236,067

The estimates, he said, for these various heads of expenditures had been cut down over $2,500,000, in the following proportions:

Senate and House and miscellaneous	$1,221,373
Public printing	220,072
Interior, Post Office and Agriculture	356,210
Mint branches and assay offices	244,228
Independent treasury	302,347
Territorial Governments	41,380
Army offices, salaries and contingent	76,210
Navy offices, salaries and contingent	51,200
Surveyor-General and clerks	10,500
Treasury and contingent	420,950
Total	$2,692,412

GEORGIA AND THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, as follows:

Reply of the General of the army to the call for information on Mr. BROOKS' resolution as to the authority for certain military officers acting as a Committee of Elections in the Georgia Legislature, stating that they are not acting as such Committee, but as a Board outside of the Legislature, to assist General TERRY in the execution of his most unpleasant office and duties imposed on him by an act of Congress.

Mr. BROOKS addressed the House on the subject, contending that the military authorities had no power whatever to interfere with the organization of the Legislature of the State of Georgia.

Mr. MORGAN protested against these accumulated acts of usurpation, not only on the part of Congress, but on the part of the Executive.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, defended the Executive and General TERRY. He said that General TERRY had only done what General MEADE had done on the first organization of the Georgia Legislature—undertaken to determine what members were eligible. That was authorized by all the Reconstruction acts.

Mr. BROOKS asked Mr. BUTLER to point to the acts giving such authority.

Mr. BUTLER, in reply, referred to section 11 of the act of July 19, 1867, giving authority to the General of the army to act in this reconstruction matter. He knew that there had come up a report from the Associated Press of the South, which never reported in favor loyalty, but always in favor of secession and rebellion, (and he hoped to see that monopoly put down,) that General TERRY had organized a Military Commission to try a member of the Georgia Legislature for perjury; but that was not so. He had only appointed a Board of Government officers to find out who were and who were not eligible; he spoke whereof he knew when he affirmed that the action of General TERRY had been and would be sustained by the Administration, and that Georgia would be reconstructed in the interest of loyalty.

After further discussion between Messrs. BUTLER, MORGAN, VOORHEES and others, the papers were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

THE VIRGINIA BILL.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to pass over all intervening business on the Speaker's table, in order to take up the Virginia bill with the Senate amendments. The motion was agreed to, the Democrats voting in the negative. The bill was then taken up, and the Senate substitute was read.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to concur in the Senate substitute. Not, however, because if its provisions were presented originally he would have supported them. Some of them he thought very bunglingly drawn, and they would do more harm than good; but he made the motion because he thought that to throw the question open again to a sea of discussion, and to keep Virginia longer out of representation, would be a greater evil than to adopt the Senate bill.

Mr. COX asked whether the passage of the Senate bill would not be yielding up the position of the House without even the chance of a Committee of Conference?

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that that was a question for the House.

Mr. BINGHAM said that it would be borne on the journal of the House that more than three to one of the members had declared for the admission of Virginia without conditions. That vote would commend itself to the approval of the country. He believed it was not in the power of Congress by exacting fundamental conditions in the admission of a State, to enforce what could not be legitimately enforced on all other States. That being so, he asked that the State of Virginia be admitted under the Senate bill.

Mr. COX suggested that the Senate bill was as obnoxious as the bill reported by the Reconstruction Committee, and which was voted down by the House.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that it was not quite so obnoxious. He hoped the House would concur in the Senate amendment. His chief purpose was to state to the gentlemen on his own side of the House—

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—Which side of the House is that? [Laughter.]

Mr. BINGHAM, (indignantly,)—The gentleman is very wise. Wise beyond his years. He cannot read me out of the party with which I am associated, nor can he blot out my record. Vulgarity is not wit, assumption is not power. There was no occasion for the inquiry. A wit's a feather and a fool's a rod. An honest man is the noblest work of God. [Laughter and much excitement on the floor.]

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, took the floor, and the interest in the discussion seemed to be on the increase. He said that he would begin where the gentleman from Ohio had left off; not with a misquotation, but simply to say that he had never threatened to read the gentleman out of the Republican Party. Nobody could do that but himself. Whether he had done that in passing the Virginia bill through the House by a snap judgment, and with the aid of his Democratic allies, the country would judge. Whether the gentleman was to have an ovation when he went to Virginia, he did not know, but he had seen some hint of that kind in the papers. He should be present in spirit, where he could look on, not embodied, and see the Virginians toasting the man whom all their papers announced as the murderer of Mrs. SURRATT. [Excitement.] What a sight! He referred to the eulogy passed by the gentleman from Ohio on the Virginia Constitution, and said that it was not the work of Virginian statesmen, but of "carpet baggers" and scallawags and negroes from the fields. He regarded the conditions of the bill as a notice to Virginia and all the country that if she did not maintain in spirit and in truth the spirit of the Reconstruction acts, Congress held and claimed, and with the help of God and of the loyal people of the country would exercise the power to place her back again where she had been. He did not know what new light the gentleman from Ohio had got which induced him to support the Senate bill, which was substantially the bill reported by the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he understood very well the allusions made by Mr. BUTLER to the acting Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, and he had a word to say on that subject. He would not allow himself to be instructed in Republicanism by the gentleman from Massachusetts. He had been a Republican for twenty-five years, when the gentleman from Massachusetts was chasing fugitive slaves all over the State. [Laughter and clapping of hands on the Democratic side.] He had been doing all he could at the Chicago Convention for the nomination of a Republican President, when the gentleman from Massachusetts was at the Charleston Convention voting for JEFF. DAVIS. [Laughter.] He had voted for the Republican Party in 1860, when the gentleman from Massachusetts was voting for BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky. He knew the gentleman's facility for getting on the popular side, and he knew his conviction and conversion was so sudden that it shamed that of St. Paul. [Laughter.] And he knew that the gentleman was something like Peter when he deserted his Master. His desertion was so recent that he was obliged to curse and swear to make people believe that his desertion was genuine. [Laughter.] So the gentleman from Massachusetts was obliged to be exceedingly radical in order to make people believe that his conversion was genuine. [Laughter.] He understood that the gentleman's attack was on the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. BINGHAM,) but he would probably have named him, too, only he knew that he (FARNSWORTH) had a chance to reply.

Mr. BUTLER said that his reason was that he had held the floor by that gentleman's courtesy, and therefore did not think it well to arraign him at that time for his sins. [Laughter.]

Mr. FARNSWORTH, continuing his remarks, reminded the House that Mr. BUTLER had opposed him every time that he tried to introduce a bill for the admission of Virginia, and had stated the last time, two days before the recess, that the Committee wanted testimony.

Mr. BUTLER remarked that the evidence he then wanted was as to the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said that that was most remarkable, because three days before that the Secretary of State had notified Congress that Virginia had ratified the Fifteenth Amendment. [Laughter.] It was the gentleman from Massachusetts who had barred the door against Virginia, and would bar it to-day but that he knew it to be inevitable that the bill would pass.

Mr. WARD said he would support the Senate bill, as he understood it to contain all the essential fundamental conditions that were contained in the bill as reported from the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. MORGAN opposed the substitute, and said that for its action towards Virginia the Forty-first Congress would be known in history as the perfidious Congress.

Mr. COX took the same ground and asked the Republican side whether they would dare to stamp the brand of inferiority on New-York or Ohio, that this bill stamped on Virginia; whether they would dare to interfere with the common school system or the jury system of New-York or Ohio.

Mr. LOGAN said he was one of those who had voted for the admission of Virginia free of conditions and would do so again under similar circumstances, but he would now vote for the substitute. He would not inquire who it was that had been working in the lobbies of the Senate to have the bill sent back to the House, so that some gentleman might have an opportunity of flagellating, in language peculiar to himself, his fellow members; nor would he enter into personalities. He had not, himself, been a Republican so long as to allow the moss to grow over him, and, therefore, he did not propose to canvass anybody's action. But neither would he allow any other person to be a censor over him. He did not see any inconsistency in voting now for this bill on the very statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts himself; that the conditions imposed were a mere notice to Virginia that she had better behave herself.

Messrs. FITCH and KELLOGG, who had originally supported Mr. BINGHAM's bill, announced their intention, without approving the Senate bill, to vote for it.

Mr. SHANKS, sarcastically, invited all the penitents to come up at once and make confession. [Laughter.]

Mr. FARNSWORTH's motion was agreed to and the Senate substitute concurred in by a strict party vote—yeas 130, nays 57.

Mr. MCCARTHY moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of offering a resolution to remove burdens and restrictions imposed by the sanitary laws of the State of New-York. Rejected.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIMS.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to suspend the rules for a resolution authorizing the Judiciary Committee to take testimony in the McGarrahan case. Rejected.

ADJOURNMENT.

An effort was made to have an evening session for debate, but it failed, and the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Their Present Condition—Reply of the Comptroller to Certain Inquiries—Valuable Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Some time ago the House of Representatives passed a resolution calling for this information required by the second section of the act of March 3, 1869, entitled "An act regulating the reports of National Banking Associations." The Secretary of the Treasury furnished in reply a statement of the Comptroller of the Currency, in which the latter says:

"Of the 1,690 banks included in the statement, one bank was suspended by entire reorganization bearing the same name, three banks never completed their organization, sixty-two banks have gone into involuntary liquidation and in the hands of receivers are doing no business and earning no dividends; 132 banks in active operation, from various causes have declared no dividend since March 3, 1869, leaving 1,492 banks that have declared and reported dividends. Six banks, organized since the passage of the act, are not included in the statement, none of which have yet reported dividends. The average capital of dividend-paying banks is $403,024,510. The dividends declared the amount to be $20,816,716. The net earnings in excess of dividends declared the amount to be $5,[illegible],702. The average percentage of discounts upon capital is five and sixteen hundredths; average percentage of net profits, embracing dividends and net earnings in excess of dividends, six and thirty-eight hundredths.

The abstract furnished relates to first dividends. Five hundred and sixty-five banks have declared, and at the commencement of the work of preparing the tables submitted, have reported a second dividend. The aggregate capital of the banks so reported is $176,872,192. The dividends declared by them amount to $8,987,051. The net earnings in excess of the dividends declared amount to $2,858,516. The average rate of discount is five and eight hundredths. The average net profit, embracing dividends and net earnings in excess of dividends, is six and seventy-five hundredths. The information submitted is believed to be substantially correct. Some difficulty was experienced at first in making the banks understand just what was meant by 'net earnings in excess of dividends.' The net earnings in excess of dividends included all sums carried to the surplus fund, and, taken together with the dividends reported, are designed to show, and undoubtedly do show, with perfect accuracy the entire net proceeds of the national banks as contemplated by the act of March 3, 1869."

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

Fearful Scene in a Liverpool Church—Fifteen Persons Killed in a Panic—A Grand Project—Montpensier Elected to the Spanish Cortes.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24.—During the services at St. Joseph's Chapel, in this city, yesterday, a false alarm of fire was raised. Immediately the usual panic and rush for the doors occurred, and when order was at last restored, it was found that fifteen people had been trampled to death and a great many badly injured.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A project has been introduced here, looking to the establishment of a steamer and rail route from Australia, New-Zealand, &c., to London, by way of San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Me., and Milford Haven, Wales. It is thought the route may be accomplished through these points in about forty days....On account of the approaching session of Parliament Mr. GLADSTONE has issued the usual notice to the supporters of the Government in the House to be in their seats on the 8th of February....The *Morning Post* to-day publishes a letter from New-York filled with vile libels on American society and women.

MADRID, Jan. 24.—The Duke of MONTPENSIER has been elected Deputy to the Constituent Cortes from the City of Oviedo.

MUNICH, Jan. 24.—The Augsburg *Gazette* of Saturday prints the protest of Cardinal RAUSCHER against Papal infallibility, which is shortly to be presented to the Pope.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Movements at Washington Yesterday—Visit to the President and Both Houses of Congress—The Dinner at the British Embassy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—This being the day designated for the visit of Prince ARTHUR to President GRANT, Secretary FISH came to the Executive Mansion a few minutes before 12 o'clock for the purpose of being present at the interview, and to perform his part of the ceremonies incident to state occasions. About 100 persons, of both sexes, were gathered on the steps of the Mansion. At noon the carriages of the visiting party were driven to the portico, when the Prince, in company with Minister THORNTON and Colonel ELPHINSTONE, Lieutenant PICKARD and Ensign FITZROY, of the Prince's suite, alighted and entered the vestibule, both doors having been thrown wide open to receive them. Thence they were escorted to the Blue Room, where they were met by Secretary FISH, and Generals DENT, PORTER, BABCOCK and BADEAU, and Colonel E. M. DOUGLAS, of the President's Staff. The Secretary then excused himself, and going to the President's private office, informed the latter that the Prince awaited his coming. Soon thereafter the President and Secretary entered the Blue Room, where the presentations took place. There were no speeches, but merely the exchange of words in pleasant conversation, the Prince expressing himself, thus far, pleased with his visit, and the President expressing the hope that it would continue to be agreeable. The party were invited by the President into the Red Room, where the Prince and his companions were presented to Mrs. GRANT, and her father, Mr. DENT. Mrs. GRANT and the Prince occupied the greater part of the time in conversation, the Prince meantime standing with his hat in his hand. The visit was of only twenty minutes' duration. The President bowed farewell to the party at the inner door of the vestibule, and Secretary FISH and Generals DENT, PORTER, BADEAU and BABCOCK and Colonel DOUGLAS accompanied them to the outer door of the Blue Room, and the visitors returned to their carriages.

PRINCE ARTHUR, attended by Minister THORNTON and three gentlemen of his suite, made his appearance in the Senate diplomatic gallery, and remained some time while Mr. HOWE was speaking on the Currency bill. After leaving the Senate Chamber the party proceeded to the House, and there also occupied seats in the diplomatic gallery. The Prince was, of course, an object of interest. He remained about forty minutes in the House, and was apparently very much interested by the animated colloquy and speeches of Messrs. BUTLER, BROOKS, MORGAN and VOORHEES on the subject of General TERRY's action in Georgia.

At the dinner party to-night at Minister THORNTON's, in honor of Prince ARTHUR, there were present Vice-President COLFAX, all the members of the Cabinet, General SHERMAN and Senator SUMNER. After the dinner the families of the members of the Cabinet, and the diplomatic corps and their families, attended the reception, commencing at 9:30 o'clock.

Advices from Hayti—A Tax on Coffee—The Crop Promising—Political Affairs.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The bark *Julia*, which arrived at this port to-day, brings advices from Gonaives, Hayti, to the 11th inst....The Provisional Government had issued a decree imposing an export duty of four cents per pound on coffee, to take effect on and after the 1st of February next....The new crop of coffee promised a large yield, and had begun to arrive freely at the ports of shipment....Troops were being sent south to suppress some unimportant political disturbance which threatened the new Government. Otherwise everything was quiet.

Meeting of the New-England Reform League—The Business Transacted—Treasurer's Report—Election of Officers.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—A two days' session of the New-England Labor Reform League, held here, closed this evening. It was thinly attended. Among the speakers were E. A. Heywood, President of the League, John Orris, Miss Albertson, Cora Symes, Jennie Collins, Mr. Warner, Dr. White, Professor Denton and S. P. Cummings, Chief of the St. Crispin Order. The latter denounced the resolution presented as favoring repudiation, as an insult to the laboring men of the State. Caring not what name the organization assumed, whether Labor Reform League, or any other, he classed them for uttering such sentiments with JEFF. DAVIS, as guilty of treason, and proceeded to intimate that the author of the Association was a traitor, when the Chairman called him to order. The Treasurer reported the receipts for the year to be $1,765; expenditures, $1,723.

Red River Rebellion—The Insurgent Leaders Said to Disclaim the Annexation Idea.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 24.—A French Canadian gentleman in this city, who is intimately acquainted with RIEL, has received a letter from him, written at Fort Garry about the beginning of this year. In the letter RIEL disclaims any idea of annexation, and says it is not too late to come to an amicable agreement with the Government of Canada and settle the difficulties at Red River.

The Peabody Obsequies—The Funeral Fleet Spoken on Sunday.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—The steamship *Hunter*, which arrived at this port this evening from Providence, reports speaking Sunday morning, 60 miles southeast of Montauk Point, the Peabody Fleet, which asked for the bearing of Block Island.

Virginia—Rejoicings in Richmond on the Admission of the State.

RICHMOND, Jan. 24.—News of the final passage of the bill admitting this State was received here after dark. There appeared to be a general feeling of relief, but none of the demonstrations of joy that followed the passage of Mr. BINGHAM'S unconditional bill in the House. The City Council, upon the receipt of the intelligence, passed a resolution hailing with delight Virginia's return to the Union, and requesting General CANBY to fire one hundred guns to-morrow in honor of the event.

THE INDIANS.

Revenue Laws in the Indian Territory—The Indian Treaties—Death of a Prominent Chieftain.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Upon the recommendation of General JOHN A. MCDONALD, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Arkansas and the Indian Territory, Commissioner DELANO has promulgated regulations extending the Internal Revenue laws over the Indian Territory, as contemplated by sections 108 and 107 of the act of July 20, 1868....The President sent a message to the Senate to-day, withdrawing the Osage and Nebraska treaties communicated last session, and recommending the confirmation of the Miami, Shawnee, Kickapoo and Sac and Fox treaties....The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received official information of the decease of White Hair, Chief of the Great and Little Osage Indians, of consumption, near the Osage Agency, Kansas. The Indian agent, Mr. GIBSON, says:

"The selection of his successor will probably be attended with much difference of opinion and delay, as his son is regarded as being too young, and several prominent chiefs are aspirants for the distinguished position of Chief of the Nation. It is certainly very desirable that an honest and progressive man should be chosen, and to that end I shall exert my influence."

FIRES.

Fire and Loss of Life in Missouri—False Alarm in the Boston Theatre—Almost a Panic—A Valuable Block of Buildings Burned in Canada—Losses Elsewhere.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 24.—Five small business houses in St. Joseph, Mo., were burned yesterday morning. WM. FOWLER, a brother-in-law of ex-Congressman LOAN, who slept in one of the buildings, was burned to death. While a number of firemen were trying to rescue his remains, the walls fell in upon them. One of them, named BLAS, was injured so that he died in three hours. FRANK HILL had his scull fractured and was burned. He will probably die. JULES SIDLEKUMER, FRED. MATTESSON BOURGUESSE and ARTHUR CALWER were all seriously burned and otherwise injured. The parents of BLAS live in Buffalo. A negro, named WESLEY P. FOUTS, was instantly killed. The loss of property by the fire is not large.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—During religious services in the Boston Theatre last evening an alarm of fire was raised by the friends of a pickpocket who had been detected and arrested. But for the promptness of the Police and doorkeepers in closing the doors and assuring the congregation that there was no danger, a serious disaster might have ensued. Several ladies fainted, but the panic speedily subsided.

HUDSON, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The Rathbone Wadding Mill, at Valatie, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The fire caught in the pickers' room. The loss is about $4,000; no insurance....The barns attached to the County House at Ghent were totally destroyed by fire this morning, together with their contents, consisting of a large quantity of hay, straw, oats and other grain. The loss will exceed $10,000; partially insured....The dry-house attached to the wadding house of PLATT & SMITH, at New-Chatham, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. There was a large quantity of cotton in the building, all of which was consumed. The loss will be about $1,2000; insured.

Another Railway Accident—Three Cars Thrown from the Track—One Passenger Killed and a Number of Others Injured.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The morning train on the Watertown, Rome and Ogdensburg Railroad, due here at 12:35 this evening, met with a serious accident a short distance south of Philadelphia Station, caused by a broken rail. Two passenger cars and the smoking car were thrown off the track. J. H. TAYLOR, a traveling agent for a New-York firm, was instantly killed. A number of the passengers were injured, three seriously, as follows: James Cooke, of Quebec; Albert Andrews, Ottawa, Ill.; and Mary Answorth, of De Kalb Junction, severely injured. W. W. Shearer, Nicholville, N. Y.; Jesse Egert, Mills; H. Doran, Morrisbury; C. A. Stevens, of Brockville, Ont.; W. L. East, Hounsfield, and M. M. Livingston, of New-York, slightly. Edward Nelson, baggage man, injured in the hip and groin.

Funeral of the Late George D. Prentice—Resolutions of Sympathy in the Tennessee Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 24.—The remains of the late GEORGE D. PRENTICE were removed from Masonic Temple to Christ's Church, this afternoon, where the solemn and impressive funeral service of the Episcopal Church was performed, after which they were escorted to Cave Hill Cemetery by the Masonic fraternity, and a large number of citizens.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 24.—The House to-day adopted unanimously a resolution deploring the death of GEORGE D. PRENTICE, and tendering sympathy to Kentucky on her loss.

The Fifteenth Amendment in Iowa—Delay in its Ratification.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The Iowa Senate to-day returned to the House the resolution ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment, with a refusal to concur. A Conference Committee was appointed, which will doubtless reconcile the differences between the two Houses.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 24.

The Senate met at 7:30 P. M.

REPORTS.

By Mr. PARKER—Amending the charter of the village of Potsdam. By Mr. TWEED—Amending the act chartering Charitable Societies.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Confirming the official acts of the Supervisors of New-York and Westchester Counties. By Mr. PARKER—Regulating the issues of Life Insurance Policies. By Mr. LORD—For the relief of ANDREW W. LINCOLN and others; also for the relief of RICHARD REED and others.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Senate disposed of the following bills as noted:

Extending the operations of the General Manufacturing and Organizing act; third reading. Allowing the Trustees of Morrisania to borrow money to pay the indebtedness of the town; third reading. To amend the act for the protection of public health in Watervliet; third reading. Amending the act providing for the sale of real estate belonging to lunatics; third reading. To provide for the extension of the Wallkill Valley Railroad; third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PATRICK—Carrying into effect the act to aid the Elmira Female Academy; also, amending the Horseheads and Elmira Railroad act.

By Mr. PIERCE—Amending the old State Road Highway act of Essex County.

By Mr. FRIAR—Chartering the Manhattan Market Company of New-York; also, amending the General Banking act.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. SWEET—

Instructing the Congressional representatives to use their influence for the passage of the act to reimburse parties drafted in the rebellion, and who furnished substitutes or paid their commutation. Tabled under the rule.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The House went into Committee and disposed of the following bills as noted:

Authorizing NATHANIEL J. TERRY to remove the remains of certain persons buried on his premises to the cemetery in the town of [illegible], Schuyler County. Ordered to a third reading. Authorizing the Common Council of Troy to borrow money for public improvements. Progress was reported.

Mr. [illegible] asked consent to take up the bill to preserve the public health by preventing the use of old barrels for repacking flour, sugar, &c.

Mr. M. C. MURPHY objected, and moved an adjournment, which was lost by a vote of 38 to 48. Mr. MURPHY then raised the point of order that there was not a quorum present. The Chair sustained the point of order, and adjourned the House till to-morrow morning.

NEW MAGAZINES, &c.

—The latest—and, so far as we may judge, the best—of ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S novels is continued in *Lippincott* for February, in which we likewise find the conclusion of ROBERT DALE OWEN'S interesting story, "Among the Breakers." A paper on "The Penn Family" contains a brief sketch of the great Admiral to whose bravery England owes the acquisition of the Island of Jamaica, and of his son WILLIAM, whose name has a prominent place in the political and religious annals of Pennsylvania. Details, judiciously selected, concerning their descendants, many of which have been hitherto unknown to the public, will be found worthy of perusal. The story entitled "Under False Colors," is sensational and dramatic rather than artistic. It is faulty in construction, and the devices resorted to by the writer are over familiar to most readers of fiction. A good idea lies at the root of the paper, on "Our Geographical Sponsors," but the subject is susceptible of more comprehensive treatment. The chapter facetiously called "High Life," gives us some pleasant descriptions of the dwellings in the Canton of Valais, and an interesting account of the ascent of the Gemmi. Other articles of more or less significance, in the quality of which there is a conspicuous difference, complete the contents of this magazine.

—The February *Harper's* is an unusually good number. The variety of its contents is surprising, and the articles are well chosen and judiciously placed. Among the rest we find the whole of Lord LYTTON'S new comedy in rhyme, "Walpole; or, Every Man has his Price." This will of course attract much attention. It exhibits the author's characteristic beauties and blemishes, but will be generally admitted to be a carefully balanced work of art. The plot is good, the situations possible, and the verse—barring some occasional slips in rhythm—is neat and polished. Historical facts and probabilities are faithfully adhered to, and the comedy is altogether a very interesting one. Whether it will succeed on the stage is more doubtful. Besides this, *Harper's* is almost embarrassing in its riches, and shows to advantage beside its contemporaries, most of which are uncommonly dull.

—Of what may, we suppose, be called the Anglo-American magazines, since they are published in both countries, *Blackwood* and *Macmillan* for January are promptly out. The former has four articles of note—a review, highly laudatory, of course, of Lord LYTTON'S comedy, a paper on Mr. FROUDE and Queen MARY, one on the Suez Canal, and a flaming attack on Mrs. STOWE in relation to the BYRON business. *Macmillan* has a scholarly but rather heavy air, and includes one or two archæological essays of value. There is a strong article on Admiralty Reform, a paper on the Anarchy of London, by THOMAS HUGHES, M. P., and a temperate and well written disquisition on the Irish Land Question, by an English landlord, Sir EDWARD STRACHEY.

The imprint of MACMILLAN vouches for the solid merit of a new London magazine which is being well circulated in this country. It is devoted to Therapeutics, is called *The Practitioner*, and has just reached its nineteenth number. Many of its articles have been written by the most eminent medical and scientific essayists of England, and it undoubtedly represents the most enlightened and advanced phases of clinical thought and culture.

—The paper that will perhaps attract most attention in the new *North American Review* is "Railway Problems in 1869," by Mr. CHARLES F. ADAMS, Jr., of which we spoke on Sunday. The article is outspoken and powerful, and its effect, we may hope, will be neither superficial nor temporary. No subject is of more immediate consequence, or more pregnant of momentous future results, and it is well that its discussion should be continued by a writer who has previously shown his ability to do it justice. The other articles in this number are: "The Let-alone Principle," by SIMON NEWCOMB; "Indian Migrations," by LEWIS H. MORGAN; "An Ancient Creed," by KARL BLIND; "The Ecclesiastical Crisis in England," by GOLDWIN SMITH, and "The Treasury Reports," by GAMALIEL BRADFORD. The *Review* ends with its customary array of book notices.

—The *Journal of Psychological Medicine* for January (D. APPLETON & Co.) well sustains the reputation of this able and useful quarterly. It publishes seven important articles, the titles and authors of which are as follows: 1. "Idiocy, as the Effect of Social Evils, and as the Creative Cause of Physiological Education," by EDWARD SEGUIN, M. D. 2. "Hereditary Influence (Hereditè) in Mental Disease," by JAMES J. O'DEA, M. D. 3. "Physical and Moral Transmissions from Parents to Children," by E. P. LE PRONON. 4. "Electro-Physiognomy," by M. L. EDGEWORTH, M. D. 5. "Helvetius," by T. EDWARDS CLARK, M. D. 6. "A Review of the Literature of Insanity for the Year 1868," by JEROME C. SMITH, M. D. 7. "Monsters and the Law," by T. EDWARDS CLARK, M. D. There is, besides, a report from Dr. D. F. LINCOLN on the new anæsthetic, hydrate of chloral. The preparation of this agent is simple. It is formed, after LIEBIG'S method, by passing a stream of chlorine through absolute alcohol until it comes over unchanged. The thick fluid remaining behind is chloral. Water being added, the chloral is converted into its hydrate. Some of its advantages seem to be that it produces no nausea and vomiting as do large doses of morphine and chloroform; that it does not affect the appetite, does not constipate, and causes no unpleasant symptoms of the bladder. No evil secondary results have been observed, even after using it for weeks at a time. It is an agent of great power, and Dr. LINCOLN thinks we may look for numerous reports of benefit derived from its use; and not improbably for death from overdoses. The number winds up, as usual, with profuse miscellaneous reports of cases, experiments, &c., and the periodic chronicle of the Physiology and Pathology of the Brain and Nervous System.

—The current issue of the *American Law Review* (LITTLE & BROWN) has articles on "Proximate and Remote Cause," "Warranty of Seaworthiness in Time Policies," "The Law of Insanity," "Campbell's Lives of Lyndhurst and Brougham," "Digest of the English Law Reports," "Digest of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of the United States," and a "Selected Digest of State Reports." Most of these articles are from pens of first-rate ability, and the *Review* seems to us in all respects worthy of the niche it was established to fill. The book notices in this number are acute and workmanlike, and the arrangement and typography deserve the praise that commonly belongs to publications that bear the same imprint.

—We have received from J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. the first number of a new *Universal Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology*, which is designed to be of a comprehensive character, and to be included within forty-five parts. The general and special features of the work—some of the latter being unique—are such as justify the expectation that this *Biographical Dictionary* will be the best in our language. It will be observed that it promises to give the correct pronunciation of names, and this is done by affording not the usual Anglicised method alone, but that of the tongue constituting the vernacular of the individual described. In addition to its other excellent characteristics the Bibliographical References that follow the chief articles strike us as of singular value. These guide the student at once to the authorities he should consult for more ample information than even the *Dictionary's* generous limits can afford. We are glad to chronicle the beginning of so useful and thorough a publication. The first number certainly furnishes every indication that it will prove a substantial boon to the literary community and a permanent credit to its publishers.

Election of a United States Senator by the Florida Legislature.

From the Tallahassee (Fla.) Sentinel, Jan. 11.

These members of the Legislature who insisted upon bringing on a new election for a United States Senator, in place of Hon. ABRAM GILBERT, whose election they claim to have been illegal, have at last succeeded in carrying their point. A very exciting struggle took place in the Senate, and lasted for several days; but that body refused to go into the election. The Assembly, where those in favor of the movement had a large majority, took one ballot on Tuesday, which resulted in no choice, and at 12 o'clock yesterday met again, for the purpose of proceeding with the election. At the same time the Senators appeared and were invited by the Assembly to seats within the bar, and permitted to cast their votes for Senator, the intention being to make, in this way, a joint convention in compliance with the requirements of the law. The roll of the Assembly was first called, and then, on motion, after much discussion and confusion, the names of the Senators present were called by the Clerk of the Assembly, and the votes recorded. The result was thirty-four votes, a large majority, for Judge O. H. HART, and sixteen votes scattering.

If Mr. GILBERT'S election was irregular and illegal, and if this election is regular and legal, then Judge HART will be entitled to his seat in the United States Senate, and he certainly will reflect no discredit upon the State which he represents; but it is impossible to state now what the effect of this election may be. The decision will rest with the Senate of the United States.

CURRENT NOTES.

A Kentucky youth was jealous of his own brother, and so killed him.

The largest vineyard in California has 365,000 vines, covering 450 acres.

Arkansas makes a loud call for school teachers and blacksmiths.

Even St. Johns, N. B., reported on the first inst., that there was no snow, and the weather was like Spring.

One of the Mobile papers is printed on paper made from the okra plant. The material is appropriate. The paper itself is but mediocre.

A Canadian paper styles JEFF DAVIS President of the ex-Confederate States. He had better stick to his insurance company.

Michigan last week had a chess "tournament" and a State skating "carnival." Do words mean anything in these days?

WENDELL PHILLIPS is to deliver the oration in Boston on the 5th of March, the centennial anniversary of the "Boston Massacre."

The San Francisco Society of California Pioneers are to erect a building in that city for their use, to cost $100,000.

Governor CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, is not to deliver an address at Portland, Me., upon the arrival of the remains of Mr. PEABODY.

The Class of '70 of Yale have elected WILLIAM C. GUILLIVER, of Galesburg, Ill., as Orator on Presentation Day, and HENRY R. MASON, of Chicago, as Poet.

A Catholic priest in California, recently seized some Protestant books which had been lent to a child of Catholic parents, who attended a Methodist Sunday School, and burned them.

A Philadelphia paper asks the TIMES to copy a column article and "credit" it. Should we waste so much space, strict justice would demand that we should debit it.

The Atlanta *Constitution* speaks of Judge JOSEPH E. BROWN and General A. H. TERRY as the probable United States Senators from Georgia.

The Boston *Transcript* astonishes us by saying that "seeing the buds swell from plank walks on the Common is a novel Boston experience." Buds swelling from plank walks must be novel.

The Kentucky House of Representatives has passed a bill substituting imprisonment for stripes as a punishment for crime. Now what says Delaware?

The Illinois Constitutional Convention has been "startled" by a committee's report that the knives furnished the members of the last Legislature cost 50 a piece.

New-Orleans cries aloud for little money, an apple or an orange now costs a "picayune" there, and a man with four cents would go hungry because he could buy nothing with them.

The Richmond *State Journal* looks upon an early reunion of West Virginia and Virginia as not improbable, and is ready to cry, speed the day.

A nephew of the wealthiest United States Senator died in Kansas City, Mo., the other day, a pauper. Rum brought him so low that he would lounge about barrooms and almost beg for drinks.

The eulogy on Mr. PEABODY before the Institute he founded at Peabody, Mass., is to be delivered on the 18th of February, by Hon. ALFRED A. ABBOTT, its President. The time selected will be the anniversary of Mr. PEABODY'S birth.

The Chinese merchants of San Francisco are making another effort to stop the importation of China women. They have combined and engaged counsel, and will bring the matter before the Courts.

S. C. WEST succeeds H. A. STARR as Postmaster of Milwaukee, Wis. If STARR only succeeded WEST we might once more say, "Westward the star of empire takes its way." But historical truth must not be sacrificed.

After a Louisville butcher had sold a quantity of pork last week, he made the cheerful discovery that it was infested with trichinæ. By the aid of swift-footed employes he notified his customers and preserved them from the horrible fate of being eaten alive.

A Hartford paper apologizes for reporting that a temperance lecturer said that he was a hard drinking man for eighteen years, by explaining that he merely said he was a citizen of Hartford for eighteen years.

A Louisville paper announces that "Professor CHASE, at the head of 150 pretty, intelligent school girls, marched down Jefferson-street yesterday, and attracted great attention and admiration." We do not see why Professor CHASE monopolized all the attention and admiration.

It is a curious circumstance that one of the heaviest men at the Convention of the Fat Men of Maine, bears the name of SMALL, and that another, but a little lighter, is named LITTLEFIELD. One of the heavy weights there is named ROUNDS.

In view of the recent adjustment of the dispute between the Government and brokers of this City, in reference to the taxes under the Internal Revenue law, the Troy *Times* highly compliments ex-Assessor E. D. WEBSTER for efficiency in the discharge of the duties of his office while it was held by him.

Ottawa is to give Prince ARTHUR a ball when he visits that city. At a meeting last week to prepare for it, the Mayor, with noteworthy modesty, admitted that he was not very well acquainted with the arrangement of balls, but would do what he could. As yet there has been no movement to impeach him, on the ground of culpable ignorance.

A member of the Kentucky House, who was a member of the Confederate Congress, last week made a speech in which he earnestly denounced repudiation of the national debt, and asserted that he wished to see no more war in this country. "While I have had no part or lot," he said, "in the creation of this mighty column of debt, I shall never reach forth my hand to repudiate it—never—never."

A Kentucky paper, which knows how to mix metaphors, looks forward confidently to the time when that Commonwealth shall be seen "taking rank among the foremost, her voice potent and her council heeded as in the days when CLAY and CRITTENDEN swept with nerver hands the chords of public national affection, and led the way to the obedience of law that is the anchor of public safety."

Thus far the State of West Virginia has contracted no public debt. Governor STEVENSON, in his late Message, said the State was undoubtedly liable for its proportion of the debt of Virginia contracted prior to Jan. 1, 1861, and advised that steps be taken to adjust this debt on fair and equitable terms, at the same time saying he thought the amount was small.

Chicago recently sent some of its prominent citizens to California, and now San Francisco has its joke in Chicago. The Chicagoans wanted to visit points of interest in California, and asked for free passes on the State railroads. They were freely given, and then the Chicagoans inquired how they should get to the depot. "By the street cars," answered the official. "Will we have to pay on them?" "Well," responded the astonished railroader, "I suppose not. Here is a bunch of car tickets for each of you. They are good for all street railroads in the city." They pocketed the tickets, took their leave, and made their excursion. A few days later they called on the railroad men, and said that they had sold up all their street car tickets, and would be obliged for passes to-day.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Good Legislation and Bad—Immigrants to South Carolina—Crime—Social Equality—Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.

The legislation thus far carried through by the General Assembly of this State bears some resemblance to that body itself—is mixed, some good and some bad. Of the former, the good kind is the act repealing the Township law of last session. The Township law is one of the several instances of New-England legislation for South Carolina. The system of townships which suits Massachusetts, with its dense population and clustering towns and hamlets, has been found to be a dead failure in sparsely-inhabited South Carolina. The confidence with which our representatives from Massachusetts—well versed in New England's wants—enacted the Township law last year, illustrates the crude statesmanship under which this unfortunate State is ruling. These statesmen never for a moment reflected that what was good for Massachusetts was fatal to South Carolina. The expense of keeping up this system in this State proved to be about ten times as great as in New-England. Messrs. GORDON, JILLSON and WRIGHT (colored,) the champions of the expensive law, are all from the North—the two former from New-England and the last from Philadelphia. The repeal of this unreasonable law may be mentioned as one of the very best of the present session.

As examples of the very worst kind of legislation, may be cited two bills now before the General Assembly, and both likely to pass—those to extend the corporate limits of the cities of Charleston and Columbia, and to have new elections of city officers. The motive in both cases is the same—to get the present municipal officers out of the way, and to get in others more acceptable to the leaders of the Republican Party. The incumbents have merely grown unpopular with their own party, and must give place to favorites. The new officers to be elected, if the bill become a law, will be Republicans also. In Columbia the case is slightly different. Here the incumbents are Democrats; and this is the objection to them. It is a plain case of political legislation; and does not excite surprise in either party.

Another piece of peculiar legislation is the act authorizing the State Treasurer to pay the interest on certain State bonds in coin. The history of this matter is brief: A year or two ago these bonds were worth from ten to fifteen cents in the dollar. Certain capitalists bought up large sums of them at those low figures. These same capitalists are now found to be the moving power in getting through this act to have the interest paid in coin. It is rumored, and the rumor has every line of probability, that bribery was liberally used to get the act through. One effect has been to run up State securities and bonds of all kinds on Wall-street; and this is a good thing. But the taxpayers must be ground in the dust to furnish the coin.

IMMIGRANTS.

There is some activity in the immigration business, but the numbers brought into any one place are not large. The Immigration Society of Newberry, of which Mr. BOOZER is President, has recently brought in a good many. These were distributed to the counties of Newberry, Laurens, Fairfield and in Richland—all mid-State counties. A few Scotch laborers have been brought to Columbia, and they are doing well. One of our citizens, with whom I have conversed about his employing these Scots, informs me that they do at least three times as much work in a day as negroes will. The result of this sort of thing will be that white laborers will get all the work to do, after a while, and the poor negro will go from bad to worse. Among the incoming people there are a few Swedes. These are industrious and thrifty.

CRIME.

Within the past month there have been in South Carolina seven murderous assaults, all told. Of these, four were successful—were murders. The seven persons assaulted were four whites and three colored. Eleven persons have been arrested by the State Constabulary (Republican officers) as the perpetrators of these murderous assaults. The eleven are all colored. One of them is a member of the General Assembly.

SOCIAL EQUALITY.

At the outset of the present Government of South Carolina, nearly two years ago, the white officials made no discrimination in their invitations to receptions, parties, balls, &c. That mode went on for over a year; but one by one the officials omitted to invite colored men and women, and now the races are separate. The negroes receive colored visitors at their receptions, and the whites receive whites. The negroes complain bitterly of this; but election day is several months off yet, and they must have patience. Mr. J. K. JILLSON, who is State Superintendent of Education, has expressed his opinion that the two races ought to be educated in separate schools, and the result is that he is denounced by negroes as an enemy to their race. This jealousy of social position is increasing, and there is evidently trouble ahead to come out of it. An action at law has been instituted in Charleston against Mr. FORD, the manager of the Academy of Music, for refusing to mix whites and blacks in the boxes of his house. This would consign the Academy of Music to the exclusive use of the negroes; but an expedient has been adopted to avert that result. The indictment has been postponed until the MAY term of the Court of Sessions; and before then the opera or theatrical season will have terminated. Negroes, under the Civil Rights bill, may be forced into theatres; but the whites will retire, so that the most that can be done will be to break up the business of theatricals, for the negro patronage alone is not sufficient to maintain it.

ITEMS.

It is generally understood that Governor SCOTT will be the Republican candidate for that office next term. The election is in November of this year.

The emancipation procession in Columbia this year numbered 140. Last year there were 500, and the year before 1,000. The members of the General Assembly voted themselves the regular per diem during the Christmas holidays, a recess of eleven days, and that item cost the State $12,000. There were twelve cases of house burning in this State within the past month—one dwelling, one store, one workshop, one stable, three barns, four gin houses with cotps in them, and one grist mill. These all belonged to the native white farmers. The Code of Procedure in the Courts of law, recently adopted by the South Carolina Legislature, is nearly a verbatim copy of the New-York Code. The codifiers were paid $15,000 to do this copying. Ice is to be manufactured the coming Summer at two places in this State—Columbia and Hamburg—by a German process. BOISE.

THE WRECK OF THE LADY GAY.—It is related that a relative of Mr. OWENS, clerk of the steamer *Lady Gay*, had a dream at 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, in which he saw the boat sink at a certain point in the river. He saw in his dream that no lives were lost, and that the boat was a complete wreck. He related his dream to his wife, and she being a sister of Mr. OWENS, the clerk, was very much distressed, and could not sleep. On reading the morning papers the dreamer was not a little surprised to learn that his dream had been verified, the *Lady Gay* having sunk past Grand Tower about eleven hours before the vision of the sinking boat appeared to him.—*St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 11.*

A PETRIFIED OYSTER.—We have been shown by Mr. EMMETT WOMACK an oyster shell containing a petrified oyster, discovered on the plantation of A. J. WOMACK, in Clay County, at a depth of sixty feet below the surface, in a bed of oysters and other marine shells, fully eighteen inches thick. The shells were found while digging a well. The spot where they were found is fully one hundred and fifty miles from the sea. The oyster shell, which is complete, is the largest we have ever seen. Young Mr. WOMACK is a student in Emory College, and designs presenting this great curiosity to the college for its museum.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, Jan. 13.*

THE AMERICAN TURF.

Opening Meeting of the Jerome Park Club—Programme of the Fall of 1870—The New Race Course at Long Branch and Baltimore—The Fashionable Racing Circe of the Bay.

NO. III.

In our previous articles, the review of the racing season of 1869 was brought down to the close of the Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club at Jerome, to the brilliant success of which the extra dog's racing, which included the magnificent steeple chase, materially contributed. The venue of sport now changes to the "sunny South," and the gates of the Woodlawn Race Course, at Louisville, Ky., once more open to our retrospective gaze. The meeting commenced on Oct. 4, and the opening race was one of unusual interest. It was for the Galt House Stakes for three-year olds, two-mile heats, and brought together the famous crack *Exchange*, *Versailles* and *Helmbold*, with three others. *Exchange* won the race in two straight heats in 3:44, 3:41¾, with *Helmbold* second in the last heat. *Sam* won the Green Stake for untried three-year olds, but she had only two moderate ones to beat. On the second day six two-year olds came out for the Willard Hotel Stakes, of which hot three, *Lynchburg*, *Littleton* and *Enquirer*, were by *Lexington*, who stood his first season in Kentucky, to the great pecuniary advantage (!) of his then owner. The other three in the field were *Maggie B. B.* by *Australian*; *Annette* by *Lexington*, and ch. c. by *Australian*, dam *Lavender*, consequently full brother to *Helmbold*. A splendid race throughout between *Lynchburg* and *Maggie B. B.* resulted in favor of the former by a neck, in 1:48; *Littleton* third. *Don Morriscey* galloped away from her four opponents in the mile-heat race for the Livery Stable Purse, in 1:46¾, 1:47¾; and *Crossland* achieved a creditable victory in the dash of two miles over *Charley Walker*, *Victory* and two others; time—3:40. On the third day *Charley Walker* won the Railroad Purse, two-mile heats, in 3:43¾, 3:41, and *Sue Morrissey* the dash of a mile and a quarter, in 2:13¾. On the fourth day *Wilkes Booth*, a three-year-old colt, by *Doncaster*, dam *Amanda Morehead*, won the Louisville Hotel Stakes, mile heats, from *Morgan Scout* and four others, and *Kitty Fox* carried off the Fork House Purse in five heats from seven runners, the fastest heat being 1:46¾. *Crossland* beat *Carrie Atherton*, *Exchange* and *Bowlin* in the Turf Congress Stakes, four-mile heats; time—7:44, 7:33¾, and *Rolly Rag*, on the last day, won the Constitution Purse in three heats.

The Nashville, Tenn., meeting, commenced on Oct. 18, favored by the delightful weather of the Indian Summer, and under the promising auspices of brilliant and numerous assemblages of spectators, and large fields of first-class horses. The racing commenced with the Young America Stakes for two-year olds, a dash of one mile, for which the youngsters started. The high quality of the lot may be judged from the fact that it comprised, among others, *Hamburg*, the winner of the great two-year-old stake at Cincinnati, in the fastest time (1:48) on record for horses of that age, and who was subsequently sold for the large price of $7,000 with his engagements; *Lynchburg* and *Enquirer*, two of the illustrious *Lexington's* most promising sons; *Maggie B. B.*, a fleet-footed daughter of imported *Australian*, and others. *Hamburg's* popular was so great that he was regarded as certain to win, but his chance was materially affected by his breaking away before the start and running a couple of miles before he was pulled up. After a short interval of respite, a start was effected, and after a magnificent contest between *Maggie B. B.* and *Lynchburg*, the filly won cleverly by a length in 1:48¾, *Hamburg* gaining third position. This time was the fastest mile ever run over the Nashville Course, and stamps the winner as a filly possessed of unusual speed. She was sold after the race to Captain TOM MOORE, of New-York, and passed into Captain T. G. MOORE'S training stable. She is entered this year in the great three-year-old stakes at Jerome Park and Saratoga, the Lambard Stakes and Kennel Stakes, where, in addition to her old Western opponents, *Hamburg*, *Enquirer* and *Lynchburg*, she will have to encounter the great Eastern champions, *Remorseless*, *Pellie James*, *Sempa*, *Pinsons* and *Telegram*. In the canting race for the Rock City Belle Stakes, for three-year olds, mile heats, that promising son of *Vandal*, *Versailles*, had little difficulty in disposing of his opponents, Rapid and Lorenzo, in 1:46¾, 1:47¾, 1:50. On the second day, for the Green Stakes, for untried three-year olds, an unnamed son of *Vandal* and a *Wagner* mare beat a field of six in three heats, winning the second and third. *Helmbold* commenced his brilliant career on the Southern turf by winning the Association Purse, two miles, in 3:43¾, beating such horses as *Kitty Fox*, *Victory*, *Betty Bay* and two others with consummate ease. He followed up his success the following day by beating *Crossland* and *Charley Walker* for the Merchants' Post Stake, two-mile heats, in 3:46¾, 3:41¾. *Crossland* was a great favorite, and the followers of the New-York stable won heavily on the race. *Sue Morrissey* sustained her first defeat since the change of her name from *Fanny Ludlow*, after her purchase at the Saratoga meeting, for *Donovan* beat her in the mile-heat race for the Association Purse for four-year olds. She won the first heat in 1:48, but pulled up lame after it, and *Donovan* had no difficulty in beating in consequence in 1:49¾, 1:52¾. On the fourth day, *Versailles* easily beat *Nannie Douglas* for the three-year-old Belmont Stakes, two-mile heats, and a great sensation was created by the three-year-old filly by *Uncle Vic*, dam *Frosty*, with a tide to 25 chance in the betting, beating a field of such horses as *John Kilgour*, *Morgan Scout*, *Betty Bay* and others in three heats for the Association Purse, *Kilgour* taking the first heat. On the fifth day, *Rolly Rag* won the mile-heat purse after a protracted contest of five heats, *Victory* winning the first two.

Progressing southward, we find the Memphis meeting commencing on Nov. 8 under most discouraging auspices of weather, which fortunately improved as the meeting continued. The Inauguration Post Stake, two-mile heats, was won by *Helmbold*, beating the favorite, *Corsican*, and *Victory* with great ease, the latter distanced; time—3:49, 3:39. The two magnificent two-year olds, *Hamburg* and *Lynchburg*, probably as fine racehorses as ever trod the American turf, came out for the Bradley Stakes, dash of one mile, and *Hamburg* beat his old opponent by half a length after a splendid race, in 1:51. *Versailles* won the Gayoso Stakes for three-year olds, mile heats, disposing without difficulty of *John Kilgour* and *Nannie Douglas* in 1:54, 1:54¾. *Corsican* won the Jockey Club Purse, mile heats—his favorite distance—from six opponents; and *Donovan* won the selling race, two-mile dash, from *Betty Bay*, *Morgan Scout*, *Little Mack* and *Adelaide* in 3:55. On the fourth day *Lancer* won the hurdle race, and *Charley Walker* the three-mile-heat race; the latter upsetting a great pot on *Crossland*, upon whom long odds were laid, and who was distanced in the second heat. In justice to *Crossland*, it must be stated that he was not in condition, having become stale after his long campaign. *Helmbold*, on the next day, met his old antagonist, *Versailles*, in the De Soto Stakes, two-mile heats, and beat him with ease in 3:44, 3:44¼. Then came the most interesting race of the meeting, the George Elliott Sequel Stake, for two-year olds, one mile, for which *Hamburg*, by *Lexington*, *Lynchburg* and *Enquirer*, by *Lexington*, and two others, by *Lexington*, started. *Hamburg* carried five pounds penalty for winning the Bradley Stake, as also did *Enquirer* in overweight, in consequence of his owner, General BUFORD, not having a light boy to ride him. The latter is in the same stable as *Lynchburg*, and General BUFORD fully intended winning with him, believing that at five pounds difference he could beat *Hamburg*. The race was a grand one, but to the general surprise, *Enquirer*, notwithstanding his overweight, won cleverly by half a length from the favorite *Hamburg*, in 1:48. *Morgan Scout* won the Green Stake, and *Carrie Atherton* the Chickasaw Cup Stake, four miles, beating *Corsican*, (upon whose winning long odds were laid,) *Crossland* and *Kitty Fox*; time—7:39. *John Kilgour* wound up the meeting by carrying off the Donation Purse from three others; his owner presenting the prize to the Orphans' Home.

The Metairie Fall meeting commenced on Nov. 27; the new seemingly invincible *Helmbold* winning the All Aged Sweepstakes, two miles, in 3:34¾, from three others. *Corsican* won the mile-heat race with ease, in 1:49¾, 1:48¾, beating eight competitors, and *Lobelia* the hurdle race. The two-mile-heat race was won by *Carrie Atherton*, and the three-mile race by *Crossland*, who also won the two-mile-heat race next day. *John Kilgour* won the three-year-old sweepstake, mile heats, and *Corsican*, invincible over a mile, beat *Abe Bohr* and *Sarah McDonald*, at that distance, in 1:47¾. On the sixth and last day, *Morgan Scout* beat a field of five, in the mile dash, in 1:47¼, and *Helmbold* walked away for the two-mile purse. *Chalmette* beat *Jeff Jennings* in a match, two miles, and *Nannie McNairy* was equally successful in her match against *Sarah McDonald*, dash of three quarters of a mile; the last race terminating the meeting.

The last meeting of the season was held at Mobile, under Captain WILLIAMSON'S management; the Magnolia Club, on account of the want of patronage, received the Fall previous, having determined only to give a Spring meeting. The racing commenced Dec. 12, with *Carrie Atherton* winning the two-mile-heat purse from *Corsican* and *Donovan*—the winning the first heat and being distanced in the second. *Corsican* beat *Larkin* and *Whitecloud* in a mile dash, and *Larkin* next day beat *Lobelia* and *Sam* at mile heats.

The prospects of the turf for the coming season are unusually bright and promising. At Jerome Park, Saratoga and Baltimore the entries for the various stakes are more numerous than in any previous year. The Nursery Stakes at Jerome Park for 1870, for two-year olds, has fifty-eight entries; the Lambard Stakes, for three-year olds, twenty-nine; the Travers Stakes and Saratoga Stakes, sixty-six and forty-seven respectively, and the Kentucky and Kenner Stakes, also at Saratoga, forty and twenty-five. The brilliant success which has annually attended the Saratoga meetings has induced the authorities to give two racing gatherings there in future, in July and August, and upwards of $40,000 will be given for the purpose. Two new courses are in active process of construction, one at Long Branch, the property of the sport of kings, the other, the property of the Maryland Jockey Club, and will be inaugurated in the Fall of this year. The opening meeting will be one of surpassing interest to turfmen, for the stakes to be run for are of unprecedented value. The principal is the Dinner Party stakes for three-year olds, $1,000 each, half forfeit, dash of two miles, for which thirty of the flower of American thoroughbreds are entered. Besides this rich stake, there are the Breakfast Stake, for four-year olds, $500 each, half forfeit, with twelve subscribers; the Supper Stakes, for two-year olds, one mile, $100 each, half forfeit, with twenty-five subscribers; and the Boyle Stakes, (named in honor of the Governor of the State,) a most liberal and enthusiastic turfman, of $500 each, $200 forfeit, with $2,000 added, four-mile heats, for which no less than eighteen horses are entered. With such highly-interesting races and rich stakes in prospect, the inauguration meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club at Baltimore will be the most important event of the racing season of 1870.

At Long Branch, N. J., a new race course is in active process of construction, and will be completed in time for the holding of the opening meeting in July next. Possessing unusual facilities of easy access to New-York, and unrivalled by the visitors of that fashionable seaside resort, Long Branch, the race meetings there are certain to be brilliantly successful. To the liberality and enterprise of Mr. JOHN CHAMBERLIN, a warm patron of the turf, the public are indebted for this new institution for enjoyment and pleasure. The programme of the first Summer meeting is not yet announced, but as the racing management will be invested in the hands of an association of experienced turfmen, it will doubtless be one of unusual attraction.

The comparative merits of the thoroughbred stree during the past year, is an interesting but delicate subject of discussion among racing men. *Lexington*, *Leamington*, *Eclipse*, *Australian*, *Daniel Boone*, *Uncle Vic*, *Planet* and *Vandal* stand successfully at the head of the list of racing stallions. *Lexington* rejoices most in the performance of his great two-year-old son, *Hamburg*, who is credited with the fastest mile on record at that age. *Leamington* can boast of such fliers as *Lynchburg*, *Enquirer*, (who at Memphis beat *Hamburg* at a mile,) and *Miss Alice*, *Annie Mace*, &c.—a bright galaxy of fleet ones for any horse in his first season. *Eclipse* is well sustained by such great racers as *Norragansett* and *Fanny Ludlow*, who has shown greater speed than any horse on the turf for over a mile. *Cottrill* does high credit to *Daniel Boone*, as a stallion, considering the fine speed he showed in his race at Jerome Park fairly electrified the lookers-on, and was perhaps never excelled, if equaled, on the American turf. *Helmbold* and *Maggie B. B.* do better to *Australian's* merits as a sire; and *Hermo* and *Versailles* will not allow *Vandal* to claim distinctions to be sent to pasture. The season *Kentucky's* progeny will make their *début*, and it remains to be seen if the bright renown he acquired on the turf will be maintained and perpetuated at the stud.

The New System of Custom House Cartage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having for several years, and until quite recently, been in a position to obtain a thorough knowledge of the whole subject of Custom House carting, I beg leave to offer a few words in regard to the system recently adopted by the Collector of the Port. That this system is right and just, both to the Government and the importer, no person at all conversant with the subject can have the slightest doubt. From the time goods arrive until they are actually delivered to the importer, the lien of the Government is in the nature of actual ownership, and nothing can be clearer than that until such delivery the goods should remain in the hands of officers appointed by the Government.

Packages of goods have, under the old system, been tampered with, and in some cases exchanged while on the way to the warehouses and the public store, and the facilities for fraud were constant, and could hardly have been increased. Under the new system, the heavy bonds required, viz., $50,000 for each district and $5,000 additional for each cart employed, with the fact that the contractors are men of large experience in the business, and of excellent character, would seem to secure the faithful performance of the several contracts. I believe the experience of a single month will demonstrate that the Collector has decided wisely in adopting the new system. The great reduction in the rates of cartage is an important item to both Government and importers. I am unable to see any injustice to any party. Undoubtedly "a great leak has been stopped." The Collector of the Port being held responsible by the Government, must have the control in all questions of this kind. After patient and thorough investigation of the whole subject, I, Gouverneur Morris, approved upon the city plan, and he is entitled to great credit and the thanks of both Government and importers for having settled, with perfect justice to all, a question which has always been considered most troublesome and annoying. In this instance, at least, change will be found to be substantial and not merely nominal.

BROOKLYN, Monday, Jan. 24, 1870.

The Canals and Reciprocity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many thanks for the late timely articles on the Lake trade. Allow me to suggest that one cause of the falling off may be the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. The quiet working people—not only of Canada West, but of New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan—feel that there has been quite enough of "humbug" legislation, and that we ought to have some "reciprocity" practical free trade between Western Canada and the United States the same as between any two States of the Union, and then an enlargement of the Erie Canal, Railroads, &c., will be built as fast as business requires. WM. G. STEPHEN.

YONKERS, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1870.

Removal of the Episcopal Theological Seminary.

A special meeting of the trustees of the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church, met last week and transacted important business. A committee had been previously appointed to report on the expediency of removing the Seminary from its present location to another site, and the Board of Trustees met to hear the report prepared by the committee. The document was of some length, gave a full account of the condition and prospects of the institution, and closed it with a recommendation to remove it elsewhere.

The Seminary block in Twentieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues, was conveyed years ago by CLEMENT C. MOORE, to trustees, as a location for an Episcopal Theological School. It contains sixty-four city lots, and is valued, with the buildings and land west of Tenth-avenue, at the price of original valuation of the ground, it was but $4,000! The Committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON, Messrs. HENRY E. PIERREPONT, CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, EDWARD HAIGHT, EDWARD F. DE LANCEY and WILLIAM H. BELL, give the following reasons for removing the institution:

The Seminary is abiding here at an annual rental, a sum equal to 6 per cent of $50,000, besides being taxed by assessments for improving the streets, sidewalks, sewers and other expenditures of the City of New-York. The sum on account of assessments for current improvements is more than $30,000. In this point of view, it is too expensive to remain where we are, even though we possessed an income superfluous for the cost of administration. Dwellings for Professors, the students, the library, and other incidental charges for the proper administration of affairs. A central site enormous, and subject to continuous assessments from the power of the City Fathers, may not be justified even under the hypothesis of an overflowing treasury, unless it should be shown that the prosperity of the Seminary is so bound up with the City of New-York, the comfort of its Professors, and the economy of supporting them, and other considerations—outweigh the social and spiritual and secular disadvantages.

The trustees adopted the report of the Committee. It has not yet been determined where to locate the new Seminary. The present number of students in it is seventy-three.

Destructive Fire in Lispenard-Street.

About 7 A. M. yesterday a fire broke out on the fifth floor of No. 58 Lispenard-street, occupied, together with the third and fourth floors, by STERNS & WEIL, manufacturers of ladies' outer garments, whose loss on stock and fixtures is $12,000, which is covered by insurance as follows: Mechanics' and Traders', $3,000; St. Nicholas, $1,500; Bowdoin, $2,000; Williamsburg City, $2,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, $2,000; Greenwich, Agent Brooklyn, $1,000; Park, $2,000; Relief, $1,000; Phœnix, $4,000; Yonkers and New-York, $5,000; Pacific, $2,000; Jefferson, $1,000; Genesee, $5,000; Columbia, $2,000; Continental, $3,000; Corn Exchange, $3,000, being a total of $40,000. The second floor is occupied by Jas. S. WM. ELLIS, dealers in fancy cloths, whose loss of $5,000 is covered by insurance for $20,000. The first floor is occupied by W. H. STEEN & Co., whose stock was damaged by water to the amount of $10,000, covered by insurance as follows: Park, $3,000; Bowery, $10,000; Merchants', $5,000; Importers' and Traders', $5,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, $2,000; Mechanics' and Traders', $5,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $5,000; Kings County, $5,000; Lafayette, $5,000; Niagara, $10,000; Empire City, $10,000, being a total of $60,000. The building, which is owned by HYAMS & BANDRONCK

...shall, upon conviction of having infringed the provisions of this law, be fined [illegible] or imprisoned in the City Prison for thirty days, or punished by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court. This law is not to apply to steam vessels sailing down the river, outward bound, to ports beyond the Narrows, nor to steamers on their way to any point below Corlears Hook for the purpose of being repaired.

On motion of Mr. Miller, the draft of the bill was adopted as read, and the Secretary authorized to transmit the same, together with the memorial, to the Legislature at Albany.

DOUBLE DIVORCE SUITS.

A Wife Charges her Husband with Cruelty, and he Charges her with Adultery—The Case before the Supreme Court—An Old Naval Officer a Party.

The case of John J. Glasson vs. Margaret A. Glasson, came before Judge Barnard yesterday at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, by virtue of an order made by that Judge on the [illegible] of December last, directing a "struck jury" to hear and determine the matters at issue. Counsel for the defendant desired a postponement of the trial, and urged the fact that an appeal had been taken to the General Term. After argument the presiding Judge determined to have the special jury impaneled, and made an order that the trial should proceed on Monday next.

The facts of the case are rather unusual. It appears from the papers in the suit that Mr. and Mrs. Glasson were married in this City on the 16th of June, 18[illegible]; that the issue of this marriage was three children, two of whom are young men, now living, and aged 29 and 26 years respectively. Mr. Glasson, the father, claims to be now 64 years of age, formerly a Commodore in the United States Navy, and for forty-six years a sailor in some capacity in the employ of the Government. The Commodore claims that adultery was committed by his wife with one John B. Howell, of Providence, R. I., at No. 78 Charlesfield-street, Providence, at different times in the months of September, October, November and December, 1868; that since Dec. 1, 1868, his wife has been constantly living with Howell, in Providence, ostensibly as his housekeeper, but really for the purpose of adulterous intercourse. The plaintiff further states that he did not know of this until March 20, and that since that date he has not cohabited with her. The suit it appears was commenced soon after.

The wife, in her answer, denies all the allegations as to adultery with Mr. Howell, and solemnly avers that she has been living in his house simply as his housekeeper. The papers in the case show that years ago Mrs. Glasson commenced a suit against her husband for the purpose of obtaining a separation from bed and board, on the ground of cruelty and inhuman treatment. She says that at certain times he kicked, struck, beat and bruised her in a most shameful manner. On the 30th of December, 1868, Judge John A. Scott, of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, granted a decree to Mrs. Glasson, and made a provision that so long as he was in receipt of the same sum as then as a United States naval officer, she must be paid from his salary at the rate of $60 per month. At that time he owned considerable real estate. Between the time of the recording of this judgment and the commencement of the suit by the husband for adultery, a suit has been commenced in the Supreme Court, at Providence, R. I., by Mrs. Howell against her husband, John B. Howell, for the purpose of obtaining a decree for adulterous intercourse. Mr. Howell claims to be a good and faithful husband, and while admitting that he knows Mrs. Glasson, insists that it is only in the capacity of a virtuous housekeeper of his that he has any acquaintance with her.

An effort was made yesterday to postpone the trial here until the Howell case could be disposed of in Providence. Mr. Glasson's affidavit was read to the effect that he had been informed that his wife had made her boasts that the trial should not come off in January, notwithstanding the fact that Judge Barnard had ordered it to be tried. She claimed that she could employ certain additional counsel to put it off until another Judge could hear it. He also testified that she had said that if he would give her a house and lot she would cease her fight; otherwise she would fight to the last. The trial will be continued on Monday next.

KILLED WITH A STONE.

A Colored Woman Tried and Acquitted on a Charge of Causing the Death of her Paramour.

A young colored woman named Lydia Ann Griffin, was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, on an indictment for manslaughter, being charged with killing her paramour, Henry Grant, also colored. Judge Bedford presided, Assistant District-Attorney Fellows conducting the case for the prosecution. The latter asked for a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree in his opening address to the jury. Samuel Cummings, colored, was the only witness against the prisoner. He testified that he was with Grant on the 18th of October last; that he went to help him find his "old woman," (meaning the accused); that they found her in Baxter-street; that on their way to Grant's residence, at the corner of Ridge and Rivington streets, the prisoner went into a yard at the corner of Grand and Baxter-street; that when she came out she threw something at the deceased, hitting him in the head and knocking him senseless. On cross-examination, Cummings confessed that he had been sent to the Penitentiary for stealing. Drs. Cushman and Shine furnished evidence in regard to the post-mortem examination of the body of Mr. Grant, showing that death was caused by compression of the brain, resulting from a fracture of the skull.

The prisoner subsequently told her story. She said she lived with Grant, and had never had any trouble with him. On the evening the deed was committed he came to her and asked her to accompany him to their place in Rivington-street, which she consented to do. On arriving at the corner of Canal and Baxter streets Cummings urged Grant, who had been drinking, to go into a house at that place. She remonstrated with Cummings, who then applied a harsh name to her and struck her with his fist. She returned the blow, after which he drew a knife on her. While his hand was uplifted she lifted a stone and threw it at him, striking his friend, the deceased, instead. After a short charge by Judge Bedford, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

Dr. Helmbold Robbed—Two Thousand Dollars' worth of Jewelry Carried Off.

The residence of Dr. H. T. Helmbold, No. 1[illegible] West Fourteenth-street, was entered by burglars about 6:30 P. M. last Friday while the family was at dinner. The thieves climbed into a second story window, and departed with property valued at $2,000. They had not time to take all the property, owing to the fact that Dr. Helmbold went up stairs as they were at their work, and then, fearing detection, they went off with what they had. The robbers left about $700 worth of jewelry, &c., behind them. The following are the articles, with their prices, which were stolen:

One black enameled watch set with diamonds, $800; one necklace, $250; two sleeve buttons, jet and diamonds, $300; one finger ring, opal centre, surrounded by diamonds, $500; one breastpin, opal and diamonds, $300; one small finger ring, worth $150; one set coral earrings and breastpin, $100; handkerchief ring, $25. In addition to the above articles there were two watch chains, one long and one lady's, with black enameled slides. The thieves have not been captured.

Meeting of the Police Commissioners—A New Shield Ordered.

The Police Commissioners held a meeting yesterday afternoon, during which a number of transfers of patrolmen acting as roundsmen were made. A communication was received from F. S. Massey, President of the Fire Department of Brooklyn, asking permission to make connections between the fire telegraph and the Police telegraph of that City. The matter was referred to the Superintendent, with power to act. A resolution was passed ordering that hereafter trials of policemen be held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week. A resolution was also adopted ordering for the use of the Department shields for sixty Captains, 200 Sergeants and 2,400 patrolmen. These shields are of an entirely different pattern from those now in use, and are secured to the coat by a patent fastening that will render it impossible for one of them to be lost, except willfully.

Burglary in a Revenue Office—Interesting Letter from the Thieves.

On Sunday night the office of William R. Cummings, Revenue Assessor of the First District, in Hunter's Point, was entered by thieves, who forced open the outer door of the large Terwilliger safe, but their tools failing them, they did not effectually enter the portion of the safe where the money and stamps were kept. They left behind them a crowbar and sledge hammer, and the following interesting letter:

Mr. Revenue: You may thank your stars that our tools failed, or you would not feel so good on Monday morning.
Yours, most respectfully, HORACE GREELEY.

P. S.—Hope to give you a call soon again. Please tell the maker of this safe to claim the medal from Mr. [illegible] for burglar-proof safes. We will leave you a sample of our goods. Address Horace Greeley and Reddy the Blacksmith.

The Lane-Taylor Case.

Commissioner Manierre yesterday concluded the taking of the testimony in the case of Frank B. Lane, of the Fifteenth Precinct, charged with improper conduct by the woman Lida Taylor. Sergeant Halbrow, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who was the only witness examined, testified that he was in charge of the desk when Lane brought the woman in at 12:15 A. M. She appeared very much excited, but he would not say that she was under the influence of liquor. She then made no charge against Lane of raising her veil, but claimed that he had leered at her as she passed. She admitted that she had called Lane's beard, and threatened to "fix him" for arresting her. Sergeant Halbrow, asking for an explanation of her presence in the streets at so late an hour of the night, she stated that she was an actress, and was on her way home after the performance. The case was then referred to the Board.

KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

Coroners' Fees Increased—Delinquent Jurors.

The regular meeting of the Kings County Supervisors was held yesterday. It was resolved to increase the fees of the Coroners for making inquests from $10 to $15 per case. It appeared from a communication from Coroners Jones and Whitehill, that their total receipts for inquests in 1869 amounted to $8,9[illegible], out of which they paid $2,[illegible] for clerk hire and traveling expenses, leaving them $3,265 each.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Jurors which set forth that the fines due by delinquent jurors amounted to $6,470. The Board was asked to take some action in the premises. The communication was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Supervisor Howell moved for the appointment of a watchman, named James Dolan, at the County Jail, but the motion was referred to the Law Committee.

Supervisor Harman, of the Twentieth Ward, moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board respectfully ask the Senators and Assemblymen of Kings County to secure the passage of such an act by the Legislature as shall always hereafter secure to the minority, representation in the Board of Canvassers and Inspectors of each election district in said County.

Supervisor Cassidy said that, as a greatly-abused Democrat, he would favor the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A resolution was adopted, appointing Thos. T. Church, of New-Utrecht, Wm. H. Stilwell, of Gravesend, and David Hoagland, of New-Lotts, Inspectors of Plank Roads in Kings County.

The Board then adjourned until Feb. 2.

The Fourth National Bank Trouble.

William F. Feltman's examination, yesterday, on a charge of defrauding the Fourth National Bank of $7,000 by means of false entries, alleged to have been made while he was acting as bookkeeper, resulted in his being held to await the action of the Grand Jury. The evidence was to the effect that the accused confessed his guilt, but said that Robert Copeland was the instigator of the fraudulent transactions, and that the $7,000 was shared between him and William Leith.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.

Adjourned to Saturday, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M. for decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
78—Luce vs. Hartshorne.
82—The Mayor, &c., vs. West Side Elevated R. R. Co.
111—Hadley vs. Slew.
114—Colton vs. Simmons.
118—Simmons vs. Wood.
120—Hoar vs. Hoar.
137—Wood vs. Carleton.
170—In re Richard Winthrop.
202—Colton vs. Simmons.
230—Boyle vs. De Maurice.
237—Sickle vs. Holdrege.
2[illegible]—Woolley vs. Tomlinson.
2[illegible]—Heckman vs. Tuttle.
2[illegible]—Brakely vs. Tuttle.
2[illegible]—Weir vs. Holdrege.
2[illegible]—Jervey vs. Hart.
2[illegible]—Jones vs. France.
240—Showell vs. France.
2[illegible]—Aaron vs. Zeiss.
244—Phillips vs. Board of Supervisors of Richmond Co.
24[illegible]—Badger vs. Tilden.
24[illegible]—Manochy vs. Thurber.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
169—McCall vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Co.
1077—Chapman vs. Douglass.
723—Reed vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Co.
609—Bank of N. America vs. Dart.
1111—Mangles vs. Degroot.
783—Rollinger vs. [illegible].
1065—Keller vs. Young.
861—Wehner vs. Smith.
1207—White vs. American Steel Tool Co.
1152—Mercer vs. Bowles.
52—Hope Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Baldwin.
1062—Browne vs. Clark.
1120—Crenshaw vs. O'Brien.
1137—[illegible]
1056—Phillips vs. Habicht.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1632—Sisnall vs. Doellner.
1703—Morgan vs. Gantz.
1700—Rosenberg vs. Heyman.
1714—Pinckey vs. Thirdav. R. R.
1030—Danshelser vs. Fitzx.
1094—Dunenberger vs. Feltman.
1568—Reimann vs. Unger.
1658—American Steam Fire Proof Safe Co. vs. More.
16[illegible]—Butler vs. Evening Mail Association.
1644—Lovellette vs. Lloyd.
1610—Station vs. Station.
1602—Wright vs. Dix.
1682—Clark vs. McNair.
1668—Combs vs. Lomer.
1370—Hand vs. Myers.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4527—Koehler vs. Am. Furniture Co.
4275—Allen vs. Cooper.
4381—Caffe vs. Moore.
4770—Ellis vs. Bacon.
12—Beebe vs. Germania Fire Insurance Co.
[illegible]—Reed vs. Houston.
196—Scannell vs. Shipman.
188—Hicks vs. Jewell.
102—Robb vs. Hauser.
202—Loureto vs. Loureto.
212—Friburg vs. Lowenberg.
213—Hillmeyer vs. [illegible].
214—Jose vs. Binninger.
215—Bright vs. Flick.
217—Boulton vs. [illegible].
218—Walcot vs. Koehler.

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Prince vs. Northrup.
[illegible]—Black vs. Post.
[illegible]—Hilmer vs. Schwartz.
[illegible]—Bainbury vs. Smith.
[illegible]—Cranitch vs. Gandall.
10—Beebe vs. Republic Fire Co.
27—Claflin vs. O'Hagan.
30—Kelsey vs. Brunhurst.
190—Sargent vs. Kern.
193—Walters vs. Lewis.
196—Toft vs. Watkins.
221—[illegible]
222—Claflin vs. Minner.
224—Buddensick vs. Bangs.
225—[illegible] vs. North.
162—Kline vs. Hillyer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Charles Dowell; rape.
2—The People vs. Patrick Lynch; burglary.
3—The People vs. James Carney; burglary.
4—The People vs. Peter Reynolds; felonious assault and battery.
5—The People vs. Charles Spahr; felonious assault and battery.
6—The People vs. Edward Shields; assault and battery.
7—The People vs. James Martin; larceny from the person.
8—The People vs. James H. Robinson; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. Michael Jones; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. Albert Delbert; (2 cases) grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Mary Ann Hogan and Minnie Wilson; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. Michael Carroll; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. Isaac Simon and George W. Samuels; grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Cardozo.

Moody vs. Fell; motion granted on payment of $10 costs; judgment and execution to stand as security, and the cause to be placed on the calendar for a day to be specified in the order.

O'Halloran vs. Hall; order settled.

Gots vs. Frank; motion denied.

Wright vs. Cutler; all the evidence in this case should be returned; if no notice was given that is before me the case must go back for further proof.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

By Judge Gilbert.

Mary Maurer vs. Thomas Johnson; referred to Jesse Johnson to ascertain and report facts and opinion, &c.

Zachariah T. Dunlap vs. William Schole; motion denied with $10 costs. Queens County.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 24.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Bush vs. Cornell; Benjamin vs. Mills; Preston vs. Weil; McDaniel vs. Dixon; Beck vs. Sindorf; Duncan vs. Smythe; Stark vs. Stark.

By Judge Jones.

Cohn vs. Strauss; case settled and filed in Clerk's office.

Duckworth vs. Green; see memorandum with Special Term Clerk.

Elsbony vs. New-York Fungus Coal Company; I see no reason for altering my decision.

By Judge McCunn.

Malone vs. Malone; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Before Judge Benedict.

In the libel filed by Eli B. Cousins and others against the steamboat Gladiator, for the recovery of wages, a final decree was entered on Saturday in favor of all the libellants. The United States Marshal was directed to sell the vessel to satisfy the judgments. A libel was entered yesterday on behalf of the Phenix Insurance Company against the steam tugs Gladiator and James A. Wright, for the recovery of $6,321 86.

Richard Brown and others filed a libel against the schooner Sallee, her tackles, &c., for salvage.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 23.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE RIGHTS OF ARTISTS—"THE ROCK OF AGES."

Johannes A. Oertel and Geo. T. Jarvis vs. Hamilton Wood, Jr.—This was a motion to continue an injunction and also for judgment on the ground of a frivolous demurrer to the complaint. Mr. Oertel is an artist, and having painted a very acceptable piece called "The Rock of Ages," he sold one copy thereof to a Brooklyn gentleman, and when the same was displayed publicly the defendant conceived the idea of taking copies in chromo-lithograph. The artist, Oertel, gave permission to his co-plaintiff, Jarvis, to take certain copies, but to no one else, and when Mr. Wood commenced to display them publicly a suit was commenced and a temporary injunction obtained. After argument the Court took the papers and reserved the decision.

For plaintiffs, Mr. C. A. Seward; for the defendant, Mr. Wingate.

THE [illegible] SOLDIERS' BUSINESS MESSENGER DESPATCH—THE RIGHTS OF CREDITORS.

William C. Rogers vs. The Soldiers' Business Messenger Dispatch.—This action was brought to recover for goods sold. The answer among other things set up that the defendants had been adjudged bankrupts in involuntary proceedings, wherein the plaintiffs had [illegible] property of the concern had been swallowed up in the payment of secured debts, and that the assignee had nothing in his hands. An order was made allowing an application for a discharge, and thus the plaintiff [illegible] terminated the proceedings, and they therefore moved for judgment on the answer as frivolous.

The motion was argued by George W. Wingate in favor, and by Tremain and Tyler opposed. Decision reserved.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

SEQUEL OF A RAILROAD ACCIDENT TO A DEAD-HEAD RIDER.

Charles Eaton, by Patrick Eaton, his Guardian ad litem, vs. The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company, Lessee of the Morris and Essex Railroad.—This action was brought to recover the sum of $20,000 and damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff on the 3d of last April, while traveling on the Morris and Essex Railroad. The plaintiff at the time the accident occurred was on his way to New-York in company with two other men named Ryan and Abernethy. All three had been employed on the road, but their services being no longer required, they were discharged, and started to walk to New-York. On reaching Waterloo Station they were overtaken by a freight train, and the conductor invited them to ride. After getting aboard they were accommodated in the caboose car, and went along for a few miles, when the train was stopped. Unfortunately, the place where the train was stopped was just round a curve where a train coming in the same direction could not be stopped in time to prevent a collision. A train of empty cars collided with the freight train, and the caboose car was completely wrecked. One of its occupants, the man named Ryan, was almost instantly killed, and the plaintiff sustained injuries which will render him a cripple for life. He was removed to Hoboken and attended by Dr. Thomas F. Norris, and in about two months afterwards was able to be moved to his home in this City. Plaintiff asserted very positively that the conductor had invited them to ride, and that they had accepted his offer, but did not pay any fare. The defense put in a general denial, and on a previous investigation they contended that as the plaintiff had not paid any fare, the Company would not be held responsible for any injuries which the plaintiff might have sustained. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff of $1,000.

ACTION AGAINST THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the evening of the 5th of September, 1868, a fire broke out in the planing establishment of William B. Walters, in Navy-street, and before the flames could be extinguished a large amount of damage was done to the adjoining property along Fulton-avenue. Among other offices in which Mr. Walters had insured his establishment was the Home Insurance Company, of New-Haven, for $1,500. The day after the fire he notified them that his place had been entirely destroyed, and that his loss amounted to $20,107 [illegible], and that they were liable to him in the full sum of $1,500. The Company, however, refused to pay, and this morning Mr. Walters commenced an action against them in the Supreme Court, before Judge Pratt, for the purpose of recovering that amount, together with interest from Sept. 1868. The Company admitted that the policy spoken of by Mr. Walters had been taken out, but alleged that it was not binding on account of the premium not having been paid. They also contended that even if the policy should be held to be binding Mr. Walters was not entitled to recover, as he had run his establishment for more hazardous purposes than those specified in the agreement, and had also carried on his business at night, which ought to have been provided for in the policy. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,000, being the full amount claimed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 24.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

THE BISHOP CASE AGAIN.

Bishop vs. Bishop et al.—As already reported in the Times, and as a side issue in the long war of the Bishops, Mrs. Bishop, the plaintiff, commenced an action against Mrs. Bishop and two others, defendants in this action, for false imprisonment. A motion was made this morning by George the Count Johannes for leave to enter judgment against two of the defendants, on the ground that they had failed to file a verified answer within a specified time as directed by an order made by Judge Brady. The Count claimed that his was the true version of Judge Brady's order, and that the answer not having been filed in accordance therewith, he was entitled to enter judgment. [illegible] to support his motion by argument, when he was interrupted by Mr. Beach, counsel for defendants, who said he desired to read opposing affidavits.

The Count Johannes—I am only going to support my motion by argument.

Mr. Beach—That is not the practice.

The Count Johannes (with considerable theatrical animation)—I have always been allowed to support my motion by argument immediately after reading my affidavits.

Mr. Beach—You are mistaken.

The Judge decided against the Count's rule of regularity, and directed Mr. Beach to read his affidavits, in which he set forth that on the 2d of November an amended complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court in obedience to the order of Judge Brady, and on the 11th of January an amended complaint was served on them, which they intend to answer, and thus form a new issue in the action. The proceedings of the defendants are, therefore, clearly regular, and the plaintiff's motion [illegible] and absurd.

The Count Johannes—My learned brother Beach, or Beecher, is trying to make me make a speech, as he did on a former occasion, knowing that it will be reported in the Sun or the [illegible].

Mr. Beach—Yes, the counsel makes up his own reports, and sends them to the Sun.

The Count Johannes—Yes, and they are good reports. [illegible]

Mr. Beach—The practice is well settled if your Honor please, that where an amended answer goes in the original answer goes out.

The Count Johannes—What, because the Fifteenth Amendment is put in force making black white, is our glorious Constitution to go? [illegible]

Judge Van Brunt—Mr. Beach, you are clearly right on the question of practice. It is well settled.

Mr. Beach—Undoubtedly, your Honor, and I beg to say further that the [illegible] of such a motion as this to the Court is mere trifling with its intelligence and dignity, and deserves to be rebuked. The Count is constantly bringing us here on such trifling and absurd motions.

Judge Van Brunt—Counsel have a right to make what motions they please; it's only for the Court to grant or deny them.

Mr. Beach—Yes, your Honor, I suppose if the counsel on the other side wants to make an ass of himself he has a right to do so; but when he charges my clients, respectable merchants, with perjury, I say to him that no supernumerary actor on a Bowery stage is fit to black their boots.

The Court held that the certificate of the Clerk must be produced, showing that the amended answer has not been filed as directed by the order of Judge Brady.

Exit the Court, and the curtain falls.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 24, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$21,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 ... [illegible]
7,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '62 ... [illegible]
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64 ... [illegible]
[The remaining sales of the First Board—U. S. bonds, Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia, Missouri, North and South Carolina, Louisiana and railway bonds; Bank, Pacific Mail, Quicksilver, Adams Express, N. Y. Central, Erie, Harlem, Reading, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Northwestern, Rock Island, St. Paul, Ohio & Mississippi, Pittsburgh, Toledo, Wabash and other shares—are illegible.]

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Jan. 24—P. M.

The Wall-street markets, early in the day, were all advanced, including Gold, which sold up to 121¼@121½, though subsequently at 121¼@121⅛ ₮ cent., and Exchange on London, which closed full 109 ₮ cent. for 60 days and 109½ for short sight. The rates on Paris were also advanced to 5.17½ for 60 days and 5.15 to the dollar for short sight. Money was very easy to the Brokers at 6@7 ₮ cent., most of the loans on demand being at 6 ₮ cent. There is an inquiry from the Discount Brokers on the Street as well as a demand at Banks for prime Merchant paper at 7 ₮ cent. per annum. As a general remark our best Merchants are not putting out their paper to any considerable extent, and this marked prudence in legitimate trade contributes to the prevailing ease in Money. The Gold speculation was stimulated ⅛@¼ per cent. in the forenoon on the stiffness of the Foreign Exchanges, and the probability that the Customs demand for several weeks to come will exceed the disbursements for Gold Interest. The Treasury, however, will sell $1,000,000 on Wednesday.

The Public Funds of the United States were higher on all descriptions early in the day, and the advance on 5-20s of 1862 to 115¼, and on the Currency 6 ₮ cents (lent to the Pacific Roads,) to 111¼@111 ₮ cent. was maintained to the close. The 5-20s of 1867 which sold at 114¾ ₮ cent. in the Forenoon fell back to 114½ ₮ cent. at the close. The long 6 ₮ cents of 1881 and the 10-40-years 5 ₮ cents show much firmness.

In the Southern State Bonds there is a weaker market for new Tennessees, and a continued weak feeling in the new North Carolinas. It is not out of the way to remark that while the Stock Exchange Board recognize no difference or distinction in the new North Carolinas, there is a very decided difference at private sale in the Bonds issued in 1867-8 for funding the arrearages of interest due on the old ante-war debt of the State. These constitute a very distinct obligation from what are known as the "special tax" Railway Bonds foisted upon this market under very suspicious auspices, and against all prudent warnings in regard to the irregularity or bad faith of their issue, last Summer.

The Railway speculation started off pretty brisk this Forenoon, and the New-York and Western Roads sold higher than on Saturday by ½@1 ₮ cent, and in the case of Rock Island nearly 2 ₮ cent. New-York Central was done as high as 95½; Rock Island, 107¾; Northwest Preferred, 91; Common, 74; St. Paul Preferred, 87¼; Common, 74; Reading, 96, and New-York Central Scrip 89½ ₮ cent. In the Afternoon the general list suddenly fell off, the decline being led by Northwest Common on the reported decrease of $65,000 on the traffic of the past week.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday Afternoon. Gold fell back to 120⅞ and new Tennessees to 46½.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JAN. 24.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	112⅞	112⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅛	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅛	114⅝
American Gold Coin	120⅞	120⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	46	46½
North Carolina Bonds, new	24⅛	24
New York Central and Hudson	94	94⅛
N.Y.C. and H. Debt Certificates	88⅝	[illegible]
Reading Railroad	95⅛	96
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅛	107⅛
Northwestern Common	73⅛	73¾
Northwestern Preferred	90⅛	89⅞
Pacific Mail Company	41⅝	41
St. Paul Preferred	87⅛	86⅞
St. Paul Common	73⅛	73⅞
Lake Shore	86⅛	86
Erie	25⅛	25⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	26	26
New Jersey Central	96½	[illegible]

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

[illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24.

General balance yesterday	$81,620,917 66
Gold receipts	[illegible]
Gold payments	[illegible]
Gold balance	[illegible]
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	[illegible]
Currency balance	[illegible]
General balance	[illegible]
Customs	[illegible]

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of to-day, Jan. 24, says of the coal trade:

"There has been some increased movement in the anthracite coal trade the past week, but it is by no means active or general. In the Schuylkill region all effort so far, between operators and miners, to effect a satisfactory 'basis' has been ineffectual of results. As some operators continued at work while others were idle in abeyance on the 'basis' question, there was naturally dissatisfaction, so that on the 17th instant the Anthracite Board of Trade in the Schuylkill region 'resolved that all disability to working be and hereby is removed for the present, and that, until further action, members be recommended to work on the best terms practicable.' Since the passage of this resolution some additional mines are at 'work on the best terms,' as suggested, the consequence of which is some little competition among operators for the market, and a cutting down of prices to command it. Coal has been sold by shippers in this city as low as $5 per ton at Port Carbon, a decline of 50 cents to $1 per ton on prices at the beginning of the month. Other shippers have still held their coal on the same point at $5@5 25 per ton. This competition, if continued, will reduce the price of coal in the market, and, as a consequence, will bring down the 'basis' for wages, by which the operators will be enabled to sell coal at lower prices to the advantage of all consumers, and, as we believe, ultimately to all interested in the production, marketing and consumption of coal. The cheaper coal is the more of it will be consumed, thus favoring more continuous employment at the mines, lessen the loss to operators by reason of strikes, and will give a larger tonnage to carrying companies. The more that is seen of the operation of the 'basis' principle in the coal trade, the more does it commend itself to favor as just and equitable. The Reading Railroad brought down for the week ending on the 20th inst., 31,961 tons, against [illegible] tons the previous week, and for the fiscal year to the same time [illegible] tons, against [illegible] tons to corresponding date last year—showing an increase of [illegible] tons. Much of this increase of business for the week was for supplies on the line of the road. At Port Richmond the trade remains much the same as the week before, vessels being scarce and freight charges high. The entire production of the week, as far as reported, is 176,484 tons, and for the coal year, from the 1st of December, 898,343 tons, against [illegible] tons to same date last year—showing an increase so far this year of 186,607 tons. The Reading Railroad Company furnish the following items of the amount of tonnage by their several lateral roads in the Schuylkill region, and the whole tonnage of their trunk road for 1869: Schuylkill Valley Railroad, 132,235; Mill Creek, 223,567; Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Road, 386,329—total at Port Carbon, 1,742,351 tons, and Mount Carbon Railroad, at Mount Carbon, 176,687; Mine hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad, at Schuylkill Haven, 1,120,904; Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, at Auburn, 166,905, and Little Schuylkill Railroad, at Port Clinton, 342,185—giving a total of anthracite of 3,669,[illegible] tons. Bituminous from Harrisburg, and anthracite from Harrisburg, Dauphin, Allentown and Albertus, 850,534—total of all, 4,529,457 gross tons, against 3,976,878 tons in 1868. The shipments of coal for the past year by the Schuylkill Canal, from the four points, viz., Port Carbon, Mount Carbon, Schuylkill Haven and Port Clinton, aggregate 698,879 tons, against 987,626 tons in 1868—showing a decrease of 288,749 tons, the loss being nearly at the same rate at each point. The Schuylkill and Susquehanna Road (owned and worked by the Reading) reports for 1869 297,249 tons, against 323,290 tons in 1868. The tonnage of the Lehigh Valley Road for the past year was derived from the following sources: From the Wyoming region, 450,955; Hazleton region, 912,626; Upper Lehigh region, 8,561; Beaver Meadow region, 504,796; Mahanoy region, 431,969; Mauch Chunk region, 237—in all, 2,310,170 tons, against 2,603,108 tons from the same sources in 1868. The tonnage of the Morris Canal for 1869 was 261,187 tons, against 247,545 tons in 1868. The Lehigh Navigation and Railroad reports 1,597,651 tons, 992,507 tons of which were by the railroad and 605,144 by canal. The coal tonnage of the New-Jersey Central for 1869 was 1,556,062 tons, against 1,618,946 tons in 1868. The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad's coal tonnage for 1869 was 538,230 tons, against 381,329 in 1868. The bituminous coal trade for 1869 was 1,932,669 tons, against 1,350,448 tons in 1868—showing an increase of 582,236 tons."

The *Mark Lane Express* of Jan. 10 says:

"Ever since the old year left us we have had a temperature sufficiently high to start vegetation, while an amount of rain has fallen which has prevented the flooded lands from anything like an effectual recovery. Whatever hidden causes produce these fluctuations, we cannot help receiving them as unfavorable both to the crops of fruit and grain. The buds are swelling, the grass and the wheat is growing; but how as to the tillage for the Spring corn? Still, it is too early yet to surmise mischief, although last year may have introduced us to a cycle of unfavorable seasons, and nothing would be more certain to clear off the present pressure of superabundant stocks. Plenty without end would seem to be suggested by the recent overflowing imports; but sound reason plainly informs us such a deduction is false. There are wrecks at sea, and fires on shore, to have their allotted share, and the world's population, one thousand millions strong, making daily an enormous claim that must be met; and if England, with her purse full, must be served first, she has many more brethren in need besides herself; while the very dogs are ready for her crumbs. Nothing indeed could, nationally, be more opportune than the present low rates while such vast numbers of destitute laborers are without employ, and opportunities are now offered even to charity to become liberal at easy rates. Nevertheless, as Englishmen prefer work to charity, we hope the present plenty will lead to public works of lasting utility and national benefit; while everybody knows that a well-paid, active man will always be a large consumer. The unusual absence of frost has been felt at Odessa, but, with a continually increasing stock, shippers there seem very dissatisfied with present rates, and prefer speculative interchanges in hopes of a rise in Spring. At Rostoff, on the Don, 30s. per quarter is too high to meet freights, &c., for England. The Upper Baltic must be considered closed, as well as the Azoff, Montreal and the northern canals of America. Our arrivals, therefore, must diminish, while prices in Hungary, Northern Europe and France though slightly lower since the thaw, seem against the prospect of any material decline.

"The arrivals off the coast since 31st December were forty-seven cargoes, of which twenty cargoes were Wheat, eight Maize, six Barley, two Rye, ten Oats and one Dari. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, ten cargoes in all—Ghirka, 39s. 6d.@45s.; Marianopoli, 49s. 1½d.; Polish, 49s. 6d.; Winter 43s. 6d.@44s.; Maize, four cargoes at 28s.@29s. 3d.; Barley, three cargoes at 23s. 6d.@24s. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 40,130 quarters at 42s. 4d., against 49,321 quarters at 50s. 11d. in 1869. The London averages were 46s. 6d. on 2,652 quarters. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending Jan. 1 were 349,544 cwts. Wheat, and 140,876 cwts. Flour."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, COUPON OR REGISTERED.

The undersigned offer for sale at a moderate figure $250,000 of the above bonds. The road is completed, is mortgaged for less than one-half its cost, and is earning more than double the interest on the loan.

Government and other securities exchanged at full rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

☞ WESTERN PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, based upon the westernmost part of the Great National Pacific Railroad line, uniting the chief cities of California, and forming the main avenue into San Francisco. These Bonds are issued only to the extent of $2,735,000, while the value of the property of the Company exceeds $10,000,000. The road is already in operation, and earning more than double its annual interest liabilities after payment of expenses.

There remains unsold less than $400,000 of the loan, which will be sold upon the orders first received, at the Company's price—90 and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

The large difference in price between these and Government securities may be realized with entire safety to the investment.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st.

☞ NOTICE.

THE COUPONS due Feb. 1, 1870, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at the Banking House of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., Financial Agents of the Company, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-street, New-York. WM. H. SEWARD, Jr., Treasurer.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA offers its First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds at 9[illegible], free of tax. Many parties who have carefully examined the merits of these securities prefer them to any other in the market. They are now selling quite as rapidly as the Company can use the money in finishing the road. Pamphlets and full information may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received, at the Company's offices, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York, at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-street, and at Howes & Macy's, No. 30 Wall-street. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 25 Nassau-street, offer for sale the following desirable securities: First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad; 7 per cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and some prime 10 per cent. Currency Bonds.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds. Full information in regard to them will be furnished upon application to the agents offering them for sale.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 24, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	[illegible]	Leather, sides	[illegible]
Beeswax, pkgs.	[illegible]	Petroleum, crd., bbls.	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Pork, bbls.	[illegible]
Copper, bbls.	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Copper, cakes	[illegible]	Cutmeats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Dried Fruits, pkgs.	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Grease, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	2,677
Wheat, bushels	14,480	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Oil Cake, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Rice, pkgs.	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	752	Tobacco, pkgs.	71
Cornmeal, bbls.	300	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Cornmeal, bags	3,310	Wool, bales	180
Buckwheat Flour, bags	[illegible]	Peanuts, bags	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	E. E. Peas, bags	[illegible]
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Molasses, bbls.	[illegible]
Hides, bales	[illegible]		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the brig *Alice Franklin*, for Antwerp—1,300 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bbls. Resin, 4,000 Staves, 1 box Gun Barrels and Stocks.

By the bark *Helen Marion*, for Antwerp—2,[illegible] bbls. Resin, 200 boxes Extract Logwood, 66 bales Cotton, 38,000 Staves, 272 tons Logwood.

By the bark *Hebe*, for Antwerp—3,025 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 22,000 Staves.

By the bark [illegible], for Lisbon—1,600 bbls. Flour, 3 cases Cotton Gins, 11,[illegible] bushels Wheat, 100 [illegible], [illegible] Staves, 10 boxes Clocks.

ASHES—Have been very quiet, at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and [illegible] for Pearls, ₮ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—There has been a fair inquiry for Rio at full prices; [illegible] bags have been sold to-day on private terms, including 2,735 bags by the *South America*, 665 bags by the *Hermann*, 680 bags by the [illegible], and 590 bags by the *Catherine*. Other kinds have been quiet at unaltered figures. We quote: Java at 21½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15c.@19c. in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 16½c.@19c.; Manila, 18c.@19c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c.; San Domingo, in bond, [illegible], gold ₮ lb.

COTTON—An unusually active business has been transacted in this line, since our last, at a shade firmer prices, the market closing firmly on reduced offerings. Sales have been reported, since our last, of [illegible] bales, (of which [illegible] bales were to arrive,) including [illegible] bales to shippers, [illegible] bales to spinners, [illegible] bales to speculators, and 2,172 bales in transit. Also 1,300 bales for forward delivery, including 200 bales Low Middling, for January, at [illegible]; [illegible] do. for February, 24½c.@25c.; 300 do. for March, [illegible]; 300 do. for April, [illegible]; 500 do. for May, [illegible]; 300 do. for June, [illegible]; 200 do. for July, on private terms; 100 bales Middling, for March, 25⅜c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	[illegible]
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts the preceding week	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Export clearances since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a moderate inquiry for State and Western Flour, mainly for the low grades, which have shown a further slight improvement in price on light offerings. Sales have been reported, since our last, of [illegible] bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at [illegible]; very inferior to good Extra State at [illegible]; good to choice Spring Extra State at [illegible], and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at [illegible] ₮ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round hoop shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra City, shipping	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Southern Flour has been in fairly active demand, part for export, at buoyant prices; [illegible]. Rye Flour [illegible]. Cornmeal is quiet and steady; [illegible]. Buckwheat Flour continues very quiet [illegible].

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat have not been offered freely, and have been quoted quite firm, though there has been less demand noted. [illegible]

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Jan. 22, 1870.

Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Barley, bushels	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Malt, bushels	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Peas, bushels	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	[illegible]		

HAY—Bale Hay continues in fair demand at from [illegible] for shipping, and [illegible] for local use, ₮ 100 lbs. Straw has been salable and steady at [illegible] for Short and Long, ₮ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been rather sparingly dealt in, including New-York at [illegible]; Eastern, at [illegible]; Ohio at [illegible]; Michigan, [illegible]; Wisconsin, [illegible]; Yearlings, [illegible]; Old Olds, [illegible]. [illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

MOLASSES—Has been in limited request to-day at previous quotations, including New Crop Porto Rico at [illegible]; Cuba, at [illegible]; English Islands, at [illegible]; New-Orleans at [illegible] ₮ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@32c.	[illegible]
Cuba, Clayed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado refining grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]
English Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans		[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair demand and quoted firm, on the basis of $2 10 for Strained, ₮ 280 lbs. There were 2,361 bbls. cleared for foreign ports. Tar has been in less request, the light available stock and advanced claims of holders having operated against free movements. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been scarce and in demand at 46c.@47c. for merchantable and shipping lots, ₮ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at [illegible] ₮ gallon; Crude, nominally [illegible]; Resin [illegible] ₮ 280 lbs., the latter for Choice White; Tar, [illegible]; Pitch, [illegible] ₮ bbl.

OILS—The market continues inactive but steady. We quote: Crude Whale at [illegible] for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, [illegible]; Crude Sperm at [illegible]; Unbleached Sperm at [illegible]; Bleached Sperm at [illegible]; Lard Oil at [illegible]; Red Oil at [illegible]; Linseed Oil at [illegible] in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at [illegible]; Menhaden at [illegible]; [illegible] ₮ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been moderately inquired for on the basis of [illegible], in bulk, here, [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted rather less attention, and for forward delivery it has been quoted somewhat cheaper. [illegible]

SUGARS—Have been very quiet, at about previous prices. Discussions of tariff questions were the order of the day in the street offices. Sales have been confined to [illegible] hhds. Cuba and Demerara, part at [illegible], and 75 boxes Havana at [illegible] ₮ lb.; fair to good refining grades of Cuba at [illegible]; fair to very good grocery grades at [illegible]; very good to choice grocery grades at [illegible] ₮ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from [illegible]; No. 12 Box Sugar, [illegible] ₮ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand, ranging from [illegible], as the case may be, ₮ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 64,000 lbs. Tallow at [illegible]; also 41,000 lbs. Stearine at [illegible], and 37,000 lbs. Grease at [illegible] ₮ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in less demand and quite heavy. Sales 270 bbls., in lots, at [illegible] ₮ gallon; receipts, [illegible] bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet to-day, though in most instances shippers have had any existing advantage as to rates. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,100 bales Cotton, by steam, at [illegible] ₮ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour at [illegible] ₮ bbl.; 28,000 bushels Wheat at [illegible], by sail, and [illegible], by steam, ₮ bushel; 100 bales Hops at [illegible] ₮ lb.; 300 bbls. Resin on private terms; 100 bbls. Pork on private terms; 200 boxes Bacon and 20 tierces Lard at [illegible]; 40 hhds. Tallow at [illegible] ₮ ton; and 100 tierces Beef at [illegible] ₮ tierce. For London, 4,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at [illegible] ₮ bbl. For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at [illegible] ₮ bbl.; 11,000 bushels Wheat at [illegible] ₮ bushel. For Gibraltar and orders, a Norwegian bark with 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, and another with about 1,800 bbls. do. at [illegible] ₮ bbl.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Prices Current for Monday, Jan. 24, reported exclusively for the New-York Times by Pearse & Floyd, Produce Commission Merchants, No. [illegible] Duane-street, New-York. Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid by Dealers and Jobbers for sound merchantable property, in good shape packages.

BUTTER—The market for Butter closed on Saturday with great quietude, but with prices firmly maintained for extra qualities. A more active market is anticipated for the present week. We quote:

Extra quality New-York State Dairies, firkins, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine quality New-York State Dairies, firkins, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Fair to good quality New-York State Dairies, firkins, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Common quality New-York State Dairies, firkins, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Extra quality New-York State Dairies, half-firkin tubs, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine quality New-York State Dairies, half-firkin tubs, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine quality New-York State, Welsh tubs, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Common to fair quality New-York State, Welsh tubs, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Fair to fine quality Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime quality Western Reserve, firkins, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime quality Michigan, firkins, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime quality Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Fair quality Western, firkins	[illegible]
Good to prime quality New-York State Rolls, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime quality Western Rolls, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Common quality State and Western Rolls, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Canada Dairy Packed, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₮ lb.	[illegible]

CHEESE—The market for Cheese ruled dull and heavy, with a large stock pressing on the market, and a more than ordinary competition [illegible] dairy districts; transactions are light at our quotations:

Extra quality New-York State Factories, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Fine quality New-York State Factories, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Fair to good quality New-York State Factories, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Common quality New-York State Factories, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Extra quality New-York State Farm Dairies, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine quality New-York State Farm Dairies, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Ordinary quality New-York State Farm Dairies, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Good to extra quality Pineapple Cheese, New-York, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Good to extra quality Pineapple Cheese, Connecticut, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Good to extra quality English Dairy style, New-York, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Good to extra quality English Dairy style, Connecticut, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Fair to good quality Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ₮ lb.	[illegible]

POULTRY AND GAME—The weather the past week was hard on the Poultry trade, as stock generally, except from near-by points, arrived soft, obliging receivers to sell at the lowest possible rates. [illegible]

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, good to prime, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Chickens, good to prime, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Ducks, good to prime, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Geese, good to prime, ₮ lb.	[illegible]

GAME.

Prairie Chickens, ₮ pair	[illegible]
Partridges, ₮ pair	[illegible]
Quail, ₮ dozen	[illegible]
Venison, Carcass, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Venison, Saddle, ₮ lb.	[illegible]

EGGS—The market is not active, dealers holding off, expecting still lower prices. Receipts are light, but sufficient for the limited demand:

State and Pennsylvania, fresh, ₮ doz.	[illegible]
Western, fresh, ₮ doz.	[illegible]
Canada, ₮ dozen	[illegible]
Southern, ₮ dozen	[illegible]
Limed, ₮ dozen	[illegible]

BEANS AND PEAS—[illegible]

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are dull, with a largely overstocked market. [illegible]

FRUITS—The trade in Apples is light, as the only demand is for local consumption. [illegible]

DRIED FRUITS AND BERRIES—[illegible]

SUNDRIES.—We quote:

Beeswax, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Flaxseed, ₮ bushel	[illegible]
Timothy Seed, ₮ bushel	[illegible]
Clover Seed, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Ginseng, Southern, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Ginseng, Western, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Feathers, Live Geese, new, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Broom Corn, Red, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Broom Corn, Green, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Ashes, Pots, first sorts, ₮ 100 lbs.	[illegible]
Ashes, Pearl, first sorts, ₮ 100 lbs.	[illegible]
Hops, new, prime, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Hops, poor to good, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Hops, Old, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Honey, White Clover, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Honey, Buckwheat, ₮ lb.	[illegible]
Hickory Nuts, ₮ bushel	[illegible]
Chestnuts, ₮ bushel	[illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 24.

At Communipaw Market this morning there was a large show of horned Cattle, which were in the aggregate inferior in quality. The Prime Bullocks were good, but only a limited number came under that category. The Texans on hand were poor and coarse, and were rather a large lot. Prices quoted were as follows: Prime Bullocks, 17c. ₮ lb.; first quality, 16c.@16½c. ₮ lb.; second quality, 15c.@15½c. ₮ lb.; third quality, 14c.@14½c. ₮ lb. Texans sold from 11c.@13c. ₮ lb. Highest price quoted, 17c. ₮ lb.; lowest price quoted, 11c. ₮ lb.; this day's average, 15¼c. ₮ lb.

SALES TO-DAY.

S. O'Donnell sold for self 17 Ohios, from common to fair, at from 13c.@15c. ₮ lb.; average weight 6 cwt. W. Fitch sold for J. T. Alexander 247 Illinois, from fair to prime, at from 15c.@17c. ₮ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 28 Texans, light thin Cattle, at 11c. ₮ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 124 Kentuckys, from fair to good, at from 14c.@16c. ₮ lb., average weight 6¾ cwt.; 50 Iowa Cattle, from fair to good, at from 14c.@16c. ₮ lb., weight 6½ cwt. B. Murry sold for W. Fitch 34 Illinois fair Cattle at from 14½c.@15½c. ₮ lb., weight 7 cwt. Brach & Bray sold for W. Alvord 87 Kentuckys, from common to prime, at from 13c.@17c. ₮ lb., average weight 6½ cwt.; also, for Alexander & Co. 30 Illinois, from common to good, at from 14c.@16c. ₮ lb., weight 6½ cwt. J. Dolby sold for Alexander & Co. 26 Illinois, from fair to good, at from 14c.@16c. ₮ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, for same, 6 Ohios, good lot of Cattle, from 15c.@16c. ₮ lb., weight 7 cwt. Conry & McPherson sold for selves 21 Illinois fair Cattle, from 14c.@15½c. ₮ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 126 Illinois Steers, from common to prime, from 14c.@17c. ₮ lb., weight from 6@8 cwt.; also, 101 Texas thin Cattle, at an average of $62 ₮ head; sold for W. W. McIlhenny, 37 Illinois, fair lot of Cattle, from [illegible], weight 6¾ cwt., and agents for E. D. House & Co. 33 Illinois, from fair to good, from 14c.@16c. ₮ lb., weight 7½ cwt. E. Westheimer sold for G. Kruse 163 Ohios, from fair to good, from 14c.@16c. ₮ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; also, for self, 25 Ohios, fair lot of Cattle, from 15c.@15½c. ₮ lb., weight 7 cwt. R. Gillett sold for self 84 Southern Ohios, from fair to good, from 14½c.@16c. ₮ lb., weight 7½ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

Kapp & Hauver's weekly report for week ending Jan. 24, 1870: [illegible] Sheep; price received, [illegible]; prices ranging from [illegible] ₮ lb.; also sold at Fortieth-street Sheep Yards, for same week, 561 Sheep; price received, $3,010 31, at [illegible] ₮ lb. [illegible] & Pinnock's weekly report of Sheep sold for week ending Jan. 22, 1870: [illegible] Sheep; price received, $27,369 84; range of prices, [illegible] ₮ lb.

COMMUNIPAW HOG MARKET.

McBride & Bartlett's weekly report of Hogs sold for week ending Jan. 22, 1870: 2,384 Hogs, dressed, average weight 181 lbs., at 12¼c. ₮ lb. City dressed Hogs sold to-day at 12½c. ₮ lb. The sales of Western dressed Hogs were too small to quote the market up to noon. Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Jan. 22, 1870: 1,916 head of horned Cattle; [illegible] Hogs; 13,329 Sheep; [illegible] horned Cattle, 4,000 Hogs; 7,300 Sheep. Gross arrivals for yesterday and to-day: 1,778 head of horned Cattle; 1,791 Hogs; 5,270 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Chamberlin's Yards for week ending Jan. 24, 1870: 318 Sheep. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 25, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
RUY BLAS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Carlotta Le Clercq, and Mrs. Bradshaw.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Mestayer.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
JOCRISSE, THE JUGGLER, &c. Leading character by Mr. George L. Boniface.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SURF. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
PAUL FRY and JACQUES STROP. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BUCK, BUCK,—HOW MANY HORNS, (Pantomime.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—WILLIAM TELL. Evening—IXION. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

HALL OF THE Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
LECTURE BY REV. WM. H. MILBURN. Subject—"What a Blind Man Saw in England."

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Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after six o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A project has been started in London to construct a steamer and railway route from Australia, New-Zealand, &c., to England, by the way of San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Me., and Milford Haven, Wales. It is thought that the trip can be made in forty days.... At Liverpool on Sunday, during the services at St. Joseph's Chapel, a false alarm of fire was raised, and in the confusion and panic which ensued fifteen persons were trampled to death, and a number of others badly injured.... The protest of Cardinal Rauscher against Papal infallibility, which is shortly to be presented to the Pope, was published on Saturday in one of the Bavarian papers.... The Duke of Montpensier has been elected Deputy to the Spanish Cortes from the City of Oviedo.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the credentials of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, reelected for the late Senator Fessenden's unexpired term, were presented. A number of petitions were presented; among them one from citizens of Western New-York in regard to the lumber interests in that section, and one from the Buffalo Board of Trade against the continuance or renewal of the income tax. A resolution granting a pension to Mrs. Lincoln, introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, was referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Sherman's bill to provide a national currency of coin and notes, and to equalize the distribution and circulation of notes, was discussed at length by Messrs. Sherman, Davis, Howe and Sumner, but no action taken, and the Senate, after an Executive Session, at 4:30 P. M. adjourned.

In the House a number of petitions were presented for the abolition of the franking privilege, and for a reduction of the tax on ship-building. Mr. Munger presented a petition, signed by 154 citizens of Worcester, Mass., for a repudiation of the debt. Among the bills introduced were the following: To fix the compensation of letter carriers in cities at $1,200; to increase the salary of the Minister to China; to increase the number of United States Supreme Court Judges; for bounty to colored soldiers; to regulate the mode of determining the ratification of constitutional amendment; to regulate pensions on a gold basis; to provide for the health and safety of coal miners; to authorize the people of New-Mexico to form a Constitution and State Government preparatory to admission into the Union; and to extend the money-order system to branch Post Offices in large cities. Mr. Washburn's Postal Telegraph bill was referred to a Select Committee. The Appropriation bills, Legislative, Executive and Judicial, were reported and made the special order for to-morrow. A long debate was engaged in, principally between Messrs. Brooks, of New-York, and Butler, of Massachusetts, on the Georgia question. The Senate Virginia bill was also discussed, Mr. Butler making a speech, in which he referred to the course of Messrs. Bingham and Farnsworth, who replied, and was finally agreed to by a vote of 136 to 57. At 5 P. M. the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate met last evening. Mr. Tweed reported a bill amending the act chartering charitable societies. Among the bills introduced were these: Confirming the acts of Supervisors of New-York and Westchester Counties, and regulating the issue of life insurance policies. But little general business was transacted, and the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly, yesterday, bills, among others, were introduced, to charter the Manhattan Market Company of New-York; and to amend the General Banking act. A resolution, instructing Congressional representatives to use their influence for the passage of a bill to reimburse parties drafted during the war, and who furnished substitutes or paid their commutation, was tabled for the day. An early adjournment took place.

GENERAL.

Advices from Hayti to the 11th inst., have been received. On and after Feb. 1, an export duty is to be imposed on coffee, of 4 cents per pound. The crop promises a large yield. Political affairs were quiet, with the exception of an unimportant disturbance in the southern part of the Republic.

At a fire which destroyed five small business houses in St. Joseph, Mo., on Sunday morning, William Fowler, a brother-in-law of ex-Congressman Loan, was burned to death. A number of firemen, in trying to rescue his remains, were crushed by the falling walls, and one was killed, another fatally injured and three seriously wounded. A negro was also killed during the fire.

The barns, together with their contents, belonging to the poorhouse of Columbia County, at Ghent, in this State, were burned yesterday morning. Loss, $10,000. Insurance partial.

At the Boston Theatre, during the last Sunday evening religious services, an alarm of fire was raised by the friends of a pickpocket who had just been detected at work and arrested. A panic followed the cry for a moment, but it was soon over, and no serious results followed.

Mrs. Archer, wife of John Archer, of this City, threw herself from an attic window of her mother's house, in Boston, yesterday morning, in a fit of delirium, caused by sickness, and was instantly killed.

George H. Hawkins, a clerk in the office of the Adams Express Company at Providence, R. I., was arrested on Saturday in that city, charged with embezzling the funds of the Company to the amount of $6,500. He confesses having taken the money, and also stated that $3,100 of the funds would be found at his residence. Search was accordingly made and this sum recovered.

A block of buildings on the corner of Market and Calhoun streets, in Brantford, Ont., was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss, $60,000.

It is reported that J. A. Hasly, Postmaster at Waterboro, Me., has absconded, after having obtained several thousand dollars by forging the names of business men in the place. It is thought that he has fled to Canada.

In a private letter received at Ottawa, Ont., from Riel, the leader of the Red River insurgents, it is reported that he is not in favor of annexation, and that it is not too late for the Canadian Government to come to an agreement, and thus settle the difficulties.

Prince Arthur, accompanied by his suite and Minister Thornton, called on the President at the Executive Mansion yesterday. The visit lasted about twenty minutes, and was an informal affair, no speeches being made. The party afterwards visited the Senate and the House, occupying seats in the Diplomatic Gallery. In the House the Prince remained nearly an hour, and seemed much interested in the discussions.

Mr. Christopher C. Langdell has been elected Dane Professor of Law in Harvard University, to succeed Professor Theophilus Parsons, resigned.

LOCAL.

The Common Council, yesterday, adopted a resolution to appoint Chas. Pentz Assistant City Librarian, in place of Chas. Baulch. Resolutions to appoint three additional clerks were laid over.

The trustees of the Episcopal Seminary in Twentieth-street have determined on its removal to another site.

The divorce suit of John J. Glasson vs. Margaret Glasson, which in some of its aspects is a very peculiar case, came up yesterday in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge Barnard. A "struck jury" having been ordered, efforts were made to postpone the trial, but this the Court would not permit, and after the jury were impaneled, the trial was ordered to proceed on Monday next.

By order of Major-General Newton, Mr. Meehan, with the United States tug Geneva, is making an examination with a view to the removal of the wreck of the pilot boat A. T. Stewart, sunk in the main ship channel, outside of Sandy Hook.

Three prominent Wall-street bankers paid $1,000 each into the Registry in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, the money representing the penalties which were imposed on them for violating the Revenue law.

The Union Republican General Committee for 1870 last night adopted a constitution and by-laws for its government. The question of apportioning delegates was referred back to the Committee on Constitution for a report at the next meeting.

At Last!

The agony of Virginia is ended. The good sense of the House has averted the delay and the intrigue which any hesitancy in the acceptance of the Senate amendments would have occasioned. The Reconstruction Committee yesterday reported the bill as it came from the Senate, and the report was concurred in by a large majority. Only the signature of the President is needed to perfect the restoration of the State, and *that* is a certainty.

The act of admission would have been more gracious had it been unencumbered with conditions which appear to reveal an exacting and suspicious temper, but which after all are practically powerless. Of all the States which have regained fellowship in the Union under the terms of the Reconstruction acts, not one presented itself with a better title to unconditional and immediate recognition than Virginia. The grace of the recognition now accorded is marred by implied imputations upon the good faith of the people. What, under some circumstances, might have been an outrage, is greatly mitigated by the fact that the provisos imposed will be virtually inoperative. The bill as it has passed looks offensive, because clogged with conditions where all conditions are out of place. But they will neither hinder the restoration of the State nor lessen its usefulness, or retard its progress when restored. And bad as they seem to be, they are trifles compared with the tests which those who regard reconstruction simply as a partisan agency attempted to impose.

In the tardy justice which has been done to Virginia we have, let us hope, a pledge of more prompt and more generous action when Mississippi and Texas, in their turn, present themselves to realize the profits of completed reconstruction. The intolerant, unreasonable spirit which manifested itself against Virginia will doubtless reappear. But its inability to control either House has been made manifest. The contest about Virginia has at least rendered this service: it has shown that the better—and happily the stronger—portion of the Republican Party will keep faith with the Southern people. The strength which has sufficed to extricate Virginia from the toils of its enemies may be relied upon to secure fair play for Texas and Mississippi, and to discriminate between just and necessary requirements in the case of Georgia, and demands originating in sinister partisan influences. There is a fixed purpose to exact faithful compliance with the terms of the law, and in regard to Georgia to obtain guarantees against a recurrence of the treachery in which the measures now in progress there have their justification. But there is, at the same time, an apparent aversion to the disorganizing doctrine, which would forever represent reconstruction as an unfinished work.

It is noticeable that in this contest between good faith and bad faith—between magnanimity and malignity—the Senators from reconstructed States have been on the better side. Themselves radical, and indebted to radicalism for their seats, they have steadily sustained the policy of conciliation, and have as steadily resisted pretensions that would make finality in reconstruction impossible. To the reconstructed South we look for help as against proscription. Mississippi sends to Washington Senators bearing an appeal for the removal of lingering disabilities, and Southern Republicans generally echo the request. They see that the time is past when tests and disabilities could be useful, and they would have Congress cultivate a policy in which hate and punishment shall have no place. Here, these agencies are seen only theoretically; among the Southern people their baneful presence serves to foster irritation and to deprive the country of aid it can ill afford to lose.

Partisan Journalism—The Late Mr. Prentice.

It is not much that we have to say of the late Mr. Prentice! He was not an old man when he died, but he had been an editor since the time of the younger Adams. His working days numbered forty-five years. It is said that his latter years were clouded by misfortune. How gently his death falls upon the country; how soon he is forgotten! Yet the time was when the contemplation of the death of Prentice would have been like the going out of some particular star. This man filled a great place in the journalism of his day, and had a vast influence in American politics. Probably no one man has made so deep an impression on the South-west as the editor of the Louisville *Journal*.

What was the nature of that influence? Mr. Prentice was not merely a man of peculiar and rare gifts; he was a partisan. He held great personal and political power because he surrendered his influence as an editor. He joined the Whig Party and remained its staunch and leal supporter. He was among the followers of Henry Clay, and was in journalism very much what Henry Clay was in statesmanship. In the character of the two men there were many elements in common—an *insouciance*, an *élan*, a fire and aggressiveness which was attractive in those easy, rough, generous, Western countries. There is much extravagance in such characters. How many bitter, cruel words this dead man has written, and yet it was his nature to write such things without malice, or deep-grounded anger. Such men took their cue from the times. They became editors just as other men become actors. And if it were set down for them to denounce Whig or Democrat, they did it just as Mr. Booth declaims against honor in *Iago*, and in favor of murder in *Macbeth*.

We can more correctly define the position of a man like Mr. Prentice by calling him a Partisan Chief. He fought under Clay just as Colonel Mosby did under General Lee, and did much the same service. While the great statesman remained aloof in the dignity of a sacred individuality,—never forgetting social grace and courtesy and the amenities of Senatorial and political life,—the humbler and less scrupulous writer was busy with defamation, misrepresentation, satire and invective. This was the editor's function in those days. Every great man had his editor, very much as the old-fashioned English country Squire had his clergyman to say grace, drink a glass of ale, and leave the table before the custards came. The editor was a retainer. He was the Gregory or Balthazar of the far-removed political Montagu, and did the biting of the thumbs. He had little voice in greater concerns. The honors and dignities and emoluments of political victories were never shared with him. An occasional clerkship or local dignity was his abundant reward.

Mr. Prentice did this office in the West, and in his day he was the most powerful and most brilliant of our partisan editors. But in latter years the Press has grown beyond such partisanship, and with its growth the influence of Mr. Prentice and men of his class has declined. The true journal is no longer a personal organ. Personal journalism has only a limited mission. When a man considers that because he is the editor of a powerful newspaper he must, of necessity, make it the echo of his anger, his hopes, his ambitions, and his disappointments—his influence is feeble and purposeless. An editor is to his paper what the Governor is to the Commonwealth. He is its minister, not its master, and must govern it with wisdom and prudent consideration for the rights of others, remembering that there are always higher and nobler aims than any individual whim or prejudice. We see in England, and the time has come when we are beginning to see in America, that there can be no powerful and respected journalism that is not impersonal, and that no editor can fully do his work unless he is independent untrammeled and above all party influences. The editor sees that his mission is infinitely superior to that of any other profession, and instead of being the Squire or Adjutant of political leaders like Clay, it is his privilege to compel even from them respect and obedience.

Mr. Prentice was the last remaining partisan editor of the West. Mr. Greeley is, perhaps, the only one of any prominence in the East; and experience has so tamed and chastened our Eastern colleague that he is more in sympathy with the progress of modern journalism. Men die—the Press lives, and the editor should so serve his Press that, whether his mere body lives or dies, his newspaper will remain after him, and continue to grow with increasing power. A well-established newspaper becomes an integral part of modern civilization. No influence seems to affect it; and when the editor drags it down to the level of his own personality, to share in his bodily griefs and joys and misfortunes, he makes a grievous error. This journalists are beginning to see. We have outlived the old times of clamor, and defamation, and brilliant personal invective. The death of Mr. Prentice marks a dividing line. He did his work well. We could have wished his work had belonged to the new dispensation, but it was something he had to do, and it is giving him the highest praise to say that he did it with enthusiasm and courage as a man who believed in it, and labored to the end. Sincere work well done in the beauty and fullness of life, and may this be said of all of us as we say it now of the brilliant, bitter, aggressive champion who has passed to his rest.

The New National Guard Law.

The new National Guard law proposed by Colonel Murphy contains features which will provoke the liveliest discussion. For example, he proposes to transfer to the Governor the power to appoint brigade commanders, instead of leaving them to be chosen, as now, by the field officers of the regiments included in the respective brigades. It so happens that at this moment there are vacancies which make this quite a serious and exciting matter. Colonel Murphy's bill is based, doubtless, on the idea that there is no reason for the discrimination between division and brigade commanders; and that whatever reasons exist for the appointment of the former by the Governor, apply to the appointment of the latter by the same authority.

Next we come to the armory question. Last Winter a resolute effort was made by leading regiments in this City to secure a new armory. Hitherto only regimental armories have been in use; but Colonel Murphy's bill provides for the erection of brigade armories and a division headquarters in the City of New-York,—measures which would introduce a more thorough system in this respect than has ever been attempted. Nor is this all; His bill proposes to establish a down-town armory—that is to say, one south of Canal-street; and the value of such an establishment, in case of a sudden riot or similar emergency in this part of the island would be great. With the upward spread of population, our armories have been gradually removed northward, in order to bring them nearer to the homes of members. The arrangement is a convenient one; but meantime the lower part of the City is left comparatively unguarded.

Again, the new bill confines the recent reduction of the National Guard to fit proportions. One of our evening contemporaries speaks of the new code as "reducing the numerous and unwieldy National Guard to 20,000 men." We understand the fact to be, however, that the Legislature authorized this reduction last year. A year ago the uniformed militia consisted, in round numbers, of about 25,000 men; of these, we think, three regiments were lately mustered out, while other disbandments are progressing. The new bill would probably make this disbandment prompt and compulsory. To this part of the bill we may give unqualified approval. The great vice of the militia systems of all the States is their size. Instead of representing efficiency, they only represent numbers. In place of a few compact brigades, they have scores of skeleton regiments. From the days of Washington to our own, the reason of the failure of militia systems has been a want of proper organization, induced mainly by an excess of nominal troops. Under the old compulsory system of militia duty, all sorts of devices were resorted to for avoiding service. Some States bore on their rolls hundreds of thousands of names, and the really good soldiers were not one in a thousand. The parades became laughing-stock; the musters were contemptible; and after many years of trial the whole system broke down, and the present, or volunteer, arrangement, was substituted. Naturally, this fell at first into the same mistake of supposing that numbers meant efficiency. But every reduction of numbers, on the other hand, produces compactness and mobility.

The National Guard of New-York has for many years stood, beyond all question, at the head of the State militias of the country, and has furnished them a pattern of citizen soldiery. Yet it has only been by persistently cutting off mere useless branches that the whole has been kept vigorous. As it is, its 25,000 men have been divided into fifty regiments, seven battalions, four troops and eight batteries; and when we reflect on the numerical strength of the largest regiments, we shall appreciate the slender numbers of the smaller. New-York City is the main strength of the National Guard, and the First Division contains half the force, or about 10,000 men. With proper consolidations, the substitution of breech-loaders for the arms now in use, and the providing of a suitable parade ground for the First Division, the efficiency of the entire National Guard would be increased.

Modern Improvements in Japan.

Only the other day we called attention to some of the "modern improvements" which had found their way into Japan, and now we have by telegraph from San Francisco a fresh catalogue to add to the number. We are told, for example, of a railroad already contracted for from Yeddo to Kioto; of a new Japanese coinage, in dollars, and not unlike the Mexican as to size and quality, which will eventually drive the old coin out of circulation; of fresh coal mines opened on the inland seas by the Government mining engineer; of drainage works for Yokohama,—and so on. We do not know whether it is also a sign of the "march of civilization" that some of our American civic notions are introduced into Yokohama in the shape of "frequent murders, riots and assaults;" but the Mikado's Government have at least got far enough along in modern devices to rely on foreign loans, no less than three millions sterling having been advanced on the new public works. All this denotes an intellectual and social activity which would be, probably, many times greater, were it not clear that the revolution is not ended, and that Japan must pass once more through internal convulsions, before she takes her proper place among modern nations. It is this consciousness which checks trade and prevents the full development of the country in its new direction.

When, however, we remember that for the two hundred years preceding 1854, Japan was entirely shut out from the world, no native leaving and no stranger entering it; that it is only sixteen or seventeen years since Commodore Perry succeeded in procuring for American ships the right to get supplies and to trade at Hakodadi and Simoda; and that it is only a little more than ten years since Mr. Harris reached Yeddo and made his famous treaties which opened to us Nagasaki, we shall only wonder at the enormous advance which the last decade has seen in this Empire. At the present rate, what may we not hope from Japan in 1880, and what in 1900? It is clear that the present anxiety in Japan to introduce the appliances of Western civilization must open to us there a great market for our wares and outlet for our industry. The population of Japan is estimated at from thirty to forty millions. They are ready to take from American and European workshops, by degrees, whatever we can successfully introduce. We all remember how ready a sale our Government found for the *Stonewall*, and how good a market private shipbuilders have found for their vessels. We are too apt to confound the Japanese and Chinese in common argument regarding their national traits. The enforced seclusion of the Japanese for two centuries has impressed us with the erroneous conviction that they are naturally as hostile to foreigners as their continental neighbors. On the contrary, they are inspired by accounts of Western civilization in a way the Chinese people, as a whole, never have been; they welcome the devices of foreign science and cultivation with far greater enthusiasm; and that they will one day prove great customers and friends of America is almost beyond question. It is this fact which makes every item of news regarding their political and social progress to us of interest and importance.

How Wool and Woolens Thrive Under Our Taxation.

The *Tribune*, in a recent article on pig iron, alludes very cheerfully to the condition of the woolen interest under our present taxation. The allusion is creditable to its disposition rather than its intellect, but we fear that the large majority of those who have either been engaged in manufacturing or growing wool, will not concur in so airy and cheerful a view of the situation. The remarkable and mysterious system of taxation applied to our woolen interest, we believe, has but one exact parallel in the history of the modern world. Charles V., of Spain, began the process of ruining manufactures in that unhappy country, in 1519, by imposing a precisely equal duty to that paid now by all woolen goods entering this country—namely, fifty cents a pound. The results have been somewhat parallel also in both countries—only, perhaps, worse in the United States, as here we have not merely ruined the wool-manufacturer, but also the wool-grower. The peculiarity of the wools of this country, as is well known, is that they are mainly the merino clothing wools, forming garments of an ordinary character. In producing these no country can compete with us. But to manufacture the broadcloths, cassimeres, and doeskins of a superior quality, we are obliged to mix in finer and foreign wools from Germany, Australia, and other countries. The American fleeces can make the warp, but the filling in must be of these foreign wools. If the manufacturer has our fleeces alone to fall back upon, he is so limited in the style of his fabrics that he soon loses command of the market, and must produce one kind of goods which speedily glut the community. Prices then fall, not only for these common goods, but for the fleeces from which they are made.

The legislators of the last tariff, with their usual perverse ingenuity, set about taxing just those finer wools which could not be grown here. They thus cut away the foundation for a diversified woolen manufacture, and succeeded in prostrating both wool-manufacturer and wool grower. Had our legislators possessed the slightest knowledge of the rudiments of political economy, they would have known that a low duty on foreign wools always benefits the native wool-grower. It was so in Great Britain. When the duties on foreign wools were abolished, the wool-growers believed themselves ruined; but they soon found that the manufacture was so diversified and so much cheapened by this reduction of taxes, that the demand was greater for their own product, and their business better. It was so also in France. When the duty on wool was reduced from thirty-three to twenty-two per cent. the price of native wool increased, and has remained higher since. A recent report to the French Emperor makes the same explanation of these facts which is offered here. High duties make low wool, because the manufacturers cannot use foreign wools to mix with native. The 70,000,000 of pounds of foreign wools which Congress undertook to exclude from the country, were not abolished, but immediately entered into foreign manufactures, rendering them still cheaper and more able to compete with our own. The duties on cloths, shawls and woolen goods are fifty cents per pound and thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. The duty on raw or unwashed wools and hair is from ten to twelve cents per pound. The *Tribune*, with the airy cheerfulness with which it is wont to regard taxation, will reckon the few dollars that these taxes cost each individual, and will congratulate the country on "the future" of the woolen interest. The results, however, of these inconsiderable taxes as a matter of "protection," are anything but enlivening to great numbers of our citizens.

Wool has reached during the past two years almost the lowest price it ever before touched, falling to 35.21 cents (gold) for Ohio wools during 1868, while in the forty years before the war it averaged 42 4-5 cents per pound. Moreover, the Commissioner of Agriculture estimates that the number of sheep decreased during 1868 some four millions throughout the country; and but one State—Missouri—indicates anything like the former prosperity in this important agricultural interest. So much for the effect of high duties on the wool grower. Now, so it is with the wool-manufacturers! So far from these immense duties discouraging importations, the imported foreign woolen fabrics have increased over $2,000,000 in value during 1869, and reach the value of $34,020,949. The exports of manufactured woolens have fallen off sixty per cent. during the past fiscal year, and reach only the petty value of $180,000, while the British exports during the same period were valued at $120,000,000. The woolen manufacture of this country, as is well known, has reached, under this fostering legislation, almost the bottom of the hill, and the trade is depressed to the last degree. Smuggling has increased to an immense extent, and many factories for finer wools have been transferred to Canada, there to manufacture the foreign wools and probably smuggle the goods into this country. Our commerce with such countries as Southern Africa and Australia, that produced these wools, has fallen off to an alarming degree, and fewer ships and men are employed in the exchange of products. These high duties were laid not for revenue, but for protection. What is "protected" by them? No interest except that of the lobbyists who carried them through Congress. It is true that temporarily the whole body of consumers benefit by the prostration of the woolen interest, in purchasing for lower prices. But the counterbalancing injury done to a vast agricultural and industrial interest more than counterbalances this. When will Congress reform these evils?

The Sorrows of Tammany.

There is fresh trouble in the ranks of the City Democracy. Some of the leaders have come to the conclusion that it is extremely desirable to take the advice we have more than once given them, and get rid of the reproach which the government of this City has long been to the whole party. It is not too much to say that the flagrant corruption and profligacy exhibited in New-York have made the Democratic Party a by-word all the world over. It has injured it almost irreparably in the eyes of the great body of the American people. Nothing can be more natural than for thoughtful persons to say, "We can judge what a Democratic rule would lead us to from the condition of New-York. The Democrats are the masters of that City, and see what they have made of it. There is no mystery with regard to the fruit which comes from that tree. We have only to look to New-York to see it in perfection." The City is, in fact, a standing warning to the nation against permitting itself to fall into the hands of the Democrats. The example makes a greater impression upon the public mind than all the argument or invective of political adversaries.

We cannot be surprised that Governor Hoffman, who is anxious to stand well in the eyes of the country, should now desire to purify the government of New-York. The Mayor shares this solicitude, and would personally, doubtless, be sincerely glad to find himself connected with a reputable instead of a disreputable administration. But this section of the Democrats have been undone by their allies, just as has happened in other historical precedents which will readily occur to the Mayor. They formerly invited an unscrupulous class to enter their ranks, and now that they would willingly dispense with further services from this source, they find themselves hopelessly saddled with the incubus. "We can do without you," they say to their allies, who simply reply, "Very likely—but we don't intend to go. We will wait, and take our full share of any plunder which happens to be going about."

It is hard to deal with associates of this description. They resent the very attempt to shake them off as an injury. They believe that they have rendered good service in past times, and in that idea they were much encouraged by their leaders, until the pressing emergency had passed by. They asked themselves why they should do all the work and other people get all the profit. This led to a scramble for office, and in the midst of it the "respectable" Democrats found themselves pushed to the wall. Men who are scarcely fit to be out of jail were able to seize upon important City offices. The title of "Alderman" or "Deputy Sheriff" became too often synonymous with the worst terms of opprobrium. To call an honest man by either title is to take away his character. The guardians of the City make themselves common in the lowest places of resort, or act as ringleaders in disgusting orgies, where women are thrown out of boxes at theatres, and men drink themselves into a state of frenzy. We say again that men like Governor Hoffman, Mr. Oakey Hall and Peter B. Sweeny have good cause to be ashamed of this scandalous rabble. We are almost tempted to sympathize with them in their present humiliations. Our correspondent at Albany told us the piteous tale yesterday. The "shoulder-hitters, ballot-box stuffers and repeaters" do not want to be "respectable." It is a luxury which they do not understand, and could never be brought to admire. Is it at all likely that our present Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the like, will voluntarily relinquish the prizes they have seized? They must undergo a strange transformation before they are capable of any single act which honorable citizens would be likely to approve. The tiger which has once tasted human blood, cannot afterwards be put on a milder diet. We are sorry for the Governor and his friends, but after all they alone are to blame for their present afflictions. They who sow the wind must reap the whirlwind. And might not a Deputy Sheriff turn round and tell the Governor to pluck the beam out of his own eye? Is it quite certain that Mr. Hoffman is no longer the slave of the Erie Ring—that ring which is more fatal to reputations than the folds of the anaconda are to animal life? Some of the Democratic leaders have been flinging away high principle with so prodigal a hand, that it is like a bad jest to hear them talking about honor now.

How often shall we have to repeat the terrible story of a panic in a crowded building? We all know it by heart. Some malicious or foolish person cries "Fire! fire!" and there is one general and fatal rush to the doors. In nine cases out of ten it is discovered when the alarm is over that no kind of danger existed. So it was in that shocking disaster at Liverpool on Sunday. Fifteen persons were trampled to death and many were injured in a wild attempt to escape from a church. If the people had only kept their seats all would have been well, for the cry of fire was a false one. By a coincidence, a similar attempt to create a panic was made in a Boston church on the same day. A pickpocket had been arrested, and his confederates raised the alarm of fire in the hope of rescuing him. But for the exertions of the Police and doorkeepers, this plot would probably have ended in a great calamity. The truth is that people ought to be prepared for occurrences of this kind. In theatres or any other crowded buildings, the thing to be remembered is that it is safer to keep your seat than to attempt to "make a run for it." When a man in an audience cries out fire, be sure that he is a pickpocket or something worse; and, as the Quaker said to an angry crowd, "Do not put him under the pump," or otherwise make an example of him.

The irrepressible labor feud in Europe receives a fresh illustration in the latest dispatches from England. The announcement is still new of the reduction by military pressure of the miners of Le Creusot into a state of sullen subjection, when a similar rising is reported from the Thorncliffe Collieries, near Sheffield. It was but a fortnight ago that, in the same place, the unionist miners caused a serious destruction of property, and nearly provoked a fatal affray. A band, numbering five hundred, armed with bludgeons, marched to attack the house of a non-unionist workman. The friends of the latter armed themselves with revolvers, and it was only by the interposition of a hundred policemen that hostilities were averted. The passions generated on both sides by this collision appear to have smouldered only to break out into more serious consequences. The language of the telegram indicates a serious disturbance.

Can no scheme be devised to centralize the literary treasures scattered over this City into something deserving the name of a national collection? Of lending libraries we do not speak; it is desirable that they should be distributed so as to be easily accessible to all. But a great reference library, worthy of being compared with the magnificent collections of London, Paris and other European cities, is impossible under our present system. Did there exist a recognized nucleus round which collections devoted to the public use should be grouped, there would be some reasonable prospect of such a result. When shall we have a reading room like the British Museum, or the Parisian *Salle de Lecture*, fit to contain a whole brigade of students and associated with what ought to be *the* library of the New World?

A Jewish newspaper takes us to task for paying any attention to the "Reform" party within that ancient sect. It is difficult for any outside observer to estimate the true strength of such a movement, but we cannot be mistaken in supposing that a section of the Jews are anxious to make great and fundamental changes in their doctrines and faith. The inauguration of the "Temple Israel" in Brooklyn, is one of innumerable signs of this tendency. "Free-thinking" Jews, who have always allowed themselves the utmost latitude, stand entirely apart from an honest and religious attempt on the part of thoughtful men to "abandon the follies of Judaism." We must repeat our former remark, that we want facts in connection with this curious schism. They would be regarded with much interest by public writers of all shades of opinion, and could not in any way injure the Jews in the estimation of the community.

The Anglo-French commercial treaty is evidently in danger. The denunciatory speech made by M. Thiers on Saturday last may not, taken by itself, be more formidable than his memorable philippics inciting to war with Prussia. But though the Orleanist chief may have personally lost much of his importance, it must be borne in mind that the most powerful section of the new Ministry is composed of his friends and adherents. The famous Club of the *Rue de Poitiers*, of which he was the directing spirit, included MM. Buffet, Daru, Talhouet and Segris, who hold the most important posts in the new Cabinet. Moreover, the English treaty was passed without the sanction of the Legislative Assembly; and, in spite of very decided proofs as to its beneficial operation, it may not improbably be sacrificed on account of the arbitrary exercise of personal power of which it was the result.

Who is the ingenious person that invents the startling stories which run like wildfire through the "street" at regular intervals? Two things in connection with them are truly wonderful—first, that anybody can be found so credulous as to believe them; second, that they become town-talk in less than a couple of hours after they are started. Rumor, with its hundred tongues, is a newspaper in itself. Yesterday afternoon the stock subject of the canard-mongers was pressed into service once more. The Emperor Napoleon was dead. The craving of most people for something new is one cause why these fabrications always find ready credence. Saturday night's story ought not, however, to have had the success which actually attended it. It was not very likely that Mr. Fisk would make a way with Mr. Morrissey. Mr. Morrissey is said to keep all his engagements, and when was Mr. Fisk known to break one of his, or to treat any living creature dishonorably? After the gold panic there were rumors of war between the friends, but righteousness and peace soon kissed each other. Fisk and Morrissey fell into each other's arms. Cannot the Wall-street gossips let respectable private reputations alone?

The unanimity with which the Produce Exchange of this City received the report of the delegates to the Commercial Union Convention at Rochester is a hopeful sign as regards the State canals. The action which the Union took is thoroughly practical, and the establishment of an Executive Committee in every town along the canals insures a system of observation which will render the covering up of fraud and mismanagement for the future impossible. It is, indeed, a wonder that the produce merchants' the class of all others most interested in the proper working of the canals, have not moved earlier. It is better late than never; and the fact that no less than forty of these Committees are organized and in motion, shows that the day of reforms cannot be far distant.

We hope that the North Adams Savings Bank will not listen for a moment to the proposal from the burglars who lately robbed its safes. These modest operators will give back, it seems, the $65,000 in notes and unrealizable securities which are of no use to them, provided they may keep the remaining bonds and greenbacks, and be allowed to go unmolested. The reason why they are driven to make this offer is that they are closely pursued, and in serious fear of arrest. Here, then, is a chance for once of an effective stroke by the Police, who, having brought their men to bay, have but one more duty to perform. For the sake of public safety, let the bank refuse a compromise; and for the sake of their own credit, let the officers of the law decline to have a hand in it. This burglar-brokerage business is disgraceful to all who submit to and thus encourage it, adding greatly to the risks to which places where money or valuables lie are subjected.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS

The Shooting, Decease and Burial of Victor Noir.

Deep Denunciation of Imperialism in the Legislature.

Immense Popular Demonstration of Sympathy for the Dead.

Papal Allocution on New Year's Day.

George Peabody's Title to Propertyhold in England.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Bremen Jan. 8, and Southampton Jan. 11, reached this port yesterday. The steamship *Pereire*, from Havre Jan. 13, and Brest Jan. 15, arrived last night. The news thus received is later by six days than was received by the *Calabria*. Captain Daure, of the *Pereire*, has our thanks for late Paris papers.

The English papers print the convention just ratified between the Chinese and the English governments as an addition to the treaty of Tientsin.

On the evening of Jan. 10, Mr. Charles Mathews was complimented by a grand farewell dinner at Willis' Rooms, in London. Lord Houghton, General Cavendish, and many literary and theatrical celebrities were present.

According to the *Patrie* the present debt of the city of Paris is 1,047,000,000 of francs, which is to be paid off in sixty years. Considering that there are a number of streets left unfinished in the very heart of the city, that amount must be largely added to.

The ship *Cassiopora*, of Liverpool, had foundered at Cape Cornwall. Nineteen of the crew were drowned, including Captain White. The remaining nine of the crew left in a boat, and were picked up by the steamer *Navarre*.

A meeting of the Geographical Society was held Jan. 10 in the theatre of the Royal Society, Albemarle-street, London. Sir R. Murchison, Bart., in the chair. At this meeting Lord Houghton, who had been chosen to represent the Society at the inauguration of the Suez Canal, reported the results of his observations. The noble Lord did not think the immediate effects of the Suez Canal would be of very great importance, and that it would mainly develop the trade of Greece and Italy, and small trade generally, but that the trade of France and England was too large to receive much benefit from it. As for the perfection of the work, Mr. Bateman, the eminent engineer, who represented the Royal Society at the opening of the Suez Canal, pronounces M. de Lesseps' great work "a decided success"—"not all that could be desired, nor all that was promised, and very far from being finished, even on the contracted scale on which it has been executed,"—but still "a decided success." He has no doubt that the canal can be more easily kept in working order than the streets of London can be kept free, clean, and in proper repair; and as regards the commercial aspect of the undertaking, he states that it has been estimated, "on what appears reasonable and moderate assumptions, that, after all expenses of maintenance are defrayed, the sum of £900,000 will remain for payment of interest."

M. Gustave Lambert, the promoter of the French expedition to the North Pole, has just issued a circular relative to the present state of his project, and which contains the following passage: "The ship *Boréal*," he says, "is now awaiting the moment for her departure in the Vauban Dock, at Havre. The date of sailing is at present not a question of months, but of weeks. We had asked for an average assistance to the amount of 6,000 francs from each Department. The Seine-Inférieure has furnished 23,000 francs. The amount we have received from each of the chief towns in France was: Paris, 48,000 francs; Lyons, 17,000 francs; Havre, 5,000 francs, and Rouen, 7,000 francs. All the other centres of population have contributed lesser sums. Proportionately, the smaller places have shown more liberality than the greater. The majority of the Chambers of Commerce have also accorded their valuable support." The writer adds that a further subscription of only 50 francs from each canton in France (there are 2,852 in all) would enable him to put to sea immediately.

The English papers announce the death of General Sir De Lacy Evans, at his residence in Great Cumberland-street, at the advanced age of 83 years. He was the son of Mr. John Evans, of Milltown, in Ireland, and having been educated at Woolwich, obtained his first commission as Ensign, in Feb. 1807, and then proceeded to India, where he served for three years, and afterwards fought in Portugal, Spain and France. Between 1814 and 1837 he served in Belgium, America, and again in Spain, and from the commencement of his career, in the operations against Ameer Khan, until its close, his military life is one long record of gallant deeds and illustrious services to his country. In later years his name will be best remembered in connection with the command of the Second Division during the Crimean war, and on his return to this country he received the thanks of the Queen and of both Houses of Parliament, the Duke of Newcastle, then Secretary of State for War, taking especial care to pay a high tribute to the gallantry displayed by General Evans. In the year 1831 he contested the borough of Rye in the Liberal interest, and in May, 1833, succeeded the late Lord Broughton in the representation of Westminster, and sat for that distinguished constituency with a brief interval until 1865. General Sir De Lacy Evans was married in 1834 to the widow of Mr. P. Hughes, of the East India Company, and daughter of Colonel E. Arbuthnot, and whom he survived a few years.

TRAGEDY OF THE DAY.

The Shooting of Victor Noir by Pierre Bonaparte—Particulars of the Affray and its Consequent Incidents—The Interment of the Victim—Great Popular Demonstration.

When the *Pereire* sailed, Paris and France were a prey to the wildest excitement. The facts of the Auteuil tragedy were fresh in every mind. These facts have already been telegraphed to the Times, and it seems hardly necessary to review the two versions relative to the shooting of Victor Noir, journalist, by Prince Pierre Bonaparte. Of the after events, however, some account must be given, and with it are to be included a few incidents connected with the event itself.

THE SHOOTING.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following letter written by the Prince immediately after the event: "My Dear M. Conti: I hasten to inform you that a great misfortune has befallen me. Two journalists of the *Marseillaise* came to challenge me. One of them struck me; the other threatened me with a six-shot pistol. I fired, and I think I killed one of them. I have sent for some sergents-de-ville and the Commissary of Police." The following is a description of the room where the fatal occurrence took place: "About twenty steps are ascended, and the visitor finds himself in the fencing gallery, a sort of anti-chamber to the saloon. This apartment, the walls of which are bare, has only one point worthy of note, namely, the chimney-piece at the end, where there is a rather curious collection of swords, daggers and firearms. There are specimens of them from every country, from the matchlock of the Chinese to the espingole of Castile; from the primitive arquebuse of the Huguenots to the American rifle. There are also the most recent models, and lastly, the ordinary fowling piece. The Prince is a great amateur of weapons, and a new one is rarely produced without his receiving a visit from the inventor. Thus it is almost impossible for a visitor to sit down or lean against a piece of furniture without displacing an arm of some sort."

SURRENDER OF THE PRINCE.

As soon as the Minister of Justice was made acquainted with the sad event he immediately sent a message to the Procureur-General to act without delay, and that functionary delegated M. Dessnauts, Procureur-Imperial, and M. Bernier, Examining Magistrate, to proceed without delay to the preliminary investigations. Those gentlemen arrived at Auteuil at 4 in the evening. The Prince had left an hour previously and gone to the Conciergerie; M. Roidot, Commissary of Police, had accompanied him. The legal functionaries, after having visited the spot where the occurrence took place and whence the body of M. Victor Noir had been removed to the chemist's shop of M. Mortreux, returned to the prison to interrogate the accused. When the Prince reached the house of detention at 5 o'clock, he found no one there but a young registrar's clerk, who was amazingly astonished at his visitor's demand to be locked up. As no one can be confined without a warrant, the young man, in the absence of the director, M. Grodon, refused. The Prince then declared that he would await that gentleman's arrival, and when the latter entered the request was repeated. M. Grodon immediately sent off for orders, but before he received them, MM. Desnaults and Bernier made their appearance. All difficulty was immediately removed. The Prince underwent a long examination. He is confined in the tower nearest to the gate, and which looks on the quay, and in which the Governor's Cabinet is situated. During the interrogatory an agent was sent to the office of the *Marseillaise* for M. Ulric de Fonvielle to go and make his deposition at the office of M. Bernier at the Palais de Justice. M. de Fonvielle was not arrested, as has been reported. Moreover, no pretence existed for such a step, his part in the affair being simply that of a witness. His examination lasted nearly three hours—from 11 at night till 2 in the morning. He is said to have admitted that he carried a sword stick and a pistol when he called on the Prince, but that M. Victor Noir was unarmed. The prisoner still asserts that, after some conversation with M. de Fonvielle, he asked his interlocutors, in somewhat sharp language, whether they considered themselves as jointly responsible with MM. Grousset and Rochefort; that M. Victor Noir then replied in the affirmative and struck the Prince in the face. Immediately the latter, who has long been accustomed, according to the testimony of some witnesses, to carry a small revolver, drew out the weapon and fired. The Prince added that, had he not been provoked by M. Noir he should not have shot him, as M. de Fonvielle—a point the latter does not deny—was the person who had spoken during the interview. The fact is asserted that immediately after the scene which had taken place, Doctors Pinel and Morel had found the traces of a blow on Prince Pierre Bonaparte's left cheek, near the neck.

CRY FOR JUSTICE.

The following is a report of the proceedings in the Legislative Body after the homicide. M. Rochefort said: "I wish to put a question to the Minister of Justice. A murder was committed yesterday on a young man engaged on a sacred mission, that of a second sent to make a communication. The criminal is a member of the Imperial family. I ask the Minister if he intends to oppose to the judgment and probable condemnation of that person the same denial of justice that was made to those citizens who were beaten with sticks by certain high dignitaries of the Empire. The situation is grave, and the agitation immense. [Interruptions.] The murdered man is a child of the people. [Noise.]

The President—It was decided yesterday that questions should be put summarily and without development. Yours has been stated in precise terms. The Minister has now to consider whether he will reply to-day. [Hear, hear.]

M. Rochefort—I say that the victim is a child of the people. The population claims to judge the murderer themselves. They demand that the ordinary jury—[Interruption and noise]—

The President—We are all children of the people. All are equal before the law, and you have no right to make distinctions. [Hear, hear.]

M. Rochefort—Then why appoint Judges devoted to the Imperial family?

The President—You place Judges under suspicion without knowing who they are. I now invite you to confine yourself to the question, or I cannot allow you to continue.

M. Rochefort—I ask myself, after an occurrence like that of yesterday, and in presence of the facts which have been taking place for some time past, whether we are living under Bonapartes or Borgias. [Exclamations, cries of "Order, order!"] I call on all citizens to arm and administer justice for themselves. [Renewed agitation.]

The President—M. Rochefort, I call you to order. [Hear, hear.] It is not permitted to take advantage of the immunity which covers members of this Chamber to use such language. [Fresh applause.]

M. Rochefort—Yesterday at six in the evening that man had not been arrested. [The rest of the phrase was lost in the noise.]

The President—I invite the Chamber to calm and silence. The question is most serious, and remarks must not be allowed to be uttered without being heard by the President. [Assent.]

M. Emile Ollivier, Minister of Justice—Gentlemen, we are justice and law. I ask you also to be calm and moderate.

M. Raspail—But murder has been committed!

M. Emile Ollivier—Allow me to explain. You will reply to me afterwards, if you please. You interpellate the Government with outrages. We shall reply to you without insults. [Hear, hear.] A painful event.

A Member of the Left—Painful event, indeed! It is a crime.

M. Emile Ollivier—If M. Rochefort were better acquainted with the rules of justice, of which he puts himself forward as the sole representative, he would know that when a citizen is awaiting trial under accusation, no one has a right to anticipate the verdict of the Judges, and condemn him. As soon as the Minister of Justice was informed, yesterday, of the painful event in question, he ordered the arrest of Prince Pierre Bonaparte. The instructions were about to be executed when the Prince gave himself up as prisoner at the Conciergerie. That first measure having been adopted, there remained to consider what jurisdiction would be competent to judge the affair. Prince Pierre Bonaparte, through the Procureur-Imperial, asked to be tried by an ordinary jury. I replied that the Minister of Justice was bound by the formal text of a Senatus Consultum, and that his duty was to apply the law, although he might subsequently consider whether the legislation did not require to be modified. [Hear.] I have in consequence submitted to the Emperor, for his signature, a decree convoking the High Court of Justice. We will afterwards examine whether that exceptional jurisdiction should be abrogated, and we shall perhaps be of your opinion. But, Sir, I will not tolerate that you should accuse any Judge of being wanting in dignity and independence.

M. Rochefort—I refer to my own condemnations.

M. Emile Ollivier—You have only to refer to some of your colleagues who exercise their profession before the tribunals, and they will tell you that the French bench is deficient in neither of those qualities.

M. Raspail—It has no independence whatever!

M. Emile Ollivier—Moreover, the jurisdiction before which we send Prince Pierre Bonaparte is not of recent creation; it is composed not only of Judges, but also of a jury chosen by lot among the Councillors-General of all the departments. You appeal at every moment to public opinion; therefore, why do you complain that the whole country, and not the City of Paris alone, should be the judge of Prince Pierre Bonaparte? After this explanation I have only to add that the Government has fulfilled its duty. [Yes, yes] with firmness, promptitude and decision. [Hear, hear.] It will continue in the same course. Let us not exaggerate the gravity of the situation. A murder has been committed by a high personage; we prosecute him, and thus prove that, faithful to Democratic principles, we subject both great and small to the justice of the country. [Loud applause.]

MM. Rochefort and Raspail.—That is what we demand.

M. Emile Ollivier—As for the provocations by which an attempt is made to excite popular passions, by speaking of a "man of the people killed," and by descriptions of a nature to excite the imagination, we look on them calmly and without fear. We are the law, right, moderation and liberty, and if you compel us we will use force also.

M. Raspail—You are applauding a melancholy act.

The President—The Chamber has commended language which deserves to be supported.

M. Raspail—The murder has caused more sensation than that of Troppmann. [Interruption.] And the authority to which you defer is not justice.

The President—You must confine yourself to the question.

M. Raspail—The tribunal before which the murderer of Victor Noir will be tried will be composed of Judges named by yourselves. We know what those High Courts of Justice are. We have seen them at work. They are devoted to the men by whom they are appointed. Have we not daily examples?

The President—I cannot permit doubts to be cast on the independence and sincerity of the judicial authority.

M. Raspail—We require a jury not composed of enemies of the people. I repeat, we know what is meant by High Courts of Justice. In one of them was once found a man who had been condemned to the galleys.

After a few additional remarks the incident terminated.

THE FUNERAL.

The interment of M. Victor Noir, on Jan. 12, was taken advantage of by his political friends to make a manifestation. Although the hour fixed for the funeral was 2 in the afternoon, long before that time numerous groups of workmen were seen approaching through the streets towards the Champs Elysées, on their way to Neuilly, while files of cabs followed each other, heavily laden with men in blouses, who had clubbed together for a conveyance from the Faubourg St. Antoine, Belleville, and other districts somewhat remote from the residence of the deceased. By 1:30 the Rue du Marché, Neuilly, and the adjoining streets were completely blocked up with the crowd, and when the hearse, one of the most simple character, arrived, it had great difficulty in approaching the house. M. Rochefort arrived at about 1:30, and shortly afterwards M. Louis Noir appeared at the threshold of the door, and made a sign that he was about to speak. A deep silence followed: "Citizens," he said, "it has just been decided, in concert with the editors of the *Marseillaise* and the *Réforme*, that there shall be a pacific manifestation this day; but be calm, citizens, be calm. Do not forget that there are around us hundreds of spies having revolvers in their pockets." The shops in Neuilly were generally closed, and from the large number of persons in the streets the neighborhood wore the aspect of a holiday. A fact worthy of remark was the entire absence of the Police and armed force, as with the exception of a strong body of the former at the fortifications, the thoroughfares were entirely abandoned to the people. Order was, however, perfectly maintained, and this withdrawal of the representatives of authority was followed by no worse effects than some little damage to the trees, garden walls and palings on the line which the *cortège* was to take, and on which the spectators climbed, regardless of the objections of the proprietors, who in most instances did not attempt to interfere, knowing that remonstrance would be useless. At 2:30 the coffin was placed on the bier, and some friends of the family of the deceased endeavored to marshal the crowd into some sort of order, but the throng was so dense that to penetrate through it was found to be quite impracticable, and a circuitous route to reach the Avenue de Neuilly was chosen. The procession was opened by a few hundred young men walking in a broad line, arm in arm; these were followed by the hearse, before which walked the brother of the deceased, carrying some crowns of immortelles. The majority of the persons who joined in the procession also wore sprigs of the same flower, which were sold by numbers of hawkers. The body was followed by the friends of M. Victor Noir, foremost among whom was M. Rochefort, who was completely overcome by the number of workmen who crowded around him to shake hands; then came the great body of the public, walking like the others in front with arms joined. The procession proceeded in complete silence along the Rue Perronet, all heads being bare; but on reaching the Boulevard Inkermann, where a large body of spectators were waiting, loud cries of "Vive Rochefort!" were raised and continued for some time. The Rue Louis Philippe was next followed, to the point of which it debouched in the Avenue de Neuilly, where the most numerous body of spectators were collected. Here the Deputy of the Seine received another ovation still more enthusiastic, and loud cries of "To Paris!" burst forth. An attempt was made to lead the car in that direction, but M. Rochefort addressed those around him, pointing out that the Police would certainly close the gates to prevent them from entering, and that a collision at that moment would be altogether ill-timed. He thus persuaded them to continue on their way to the cemetery at Neuilly. The people, however, took the horses from the car and drew it along; three men also took M. Louis Noir on their shoulders and carried him in triumph for a considerable distance, accompanied by shouts of "Vive Rochefort!" and "Vive la République!" No further hindrance occurred, and the *cortège* at about four o'clock reached the street which leads from the avenue to the cemetery. This thoroughfare being extremely narrow and already crowded, the relatives and intimate friends of the deceased alone accompanied the body to the grave, where, there being no religious service, the ceremony lasted but a short time. Addresses were pronounced over the grave by MM. Rochefort, Delescluze, de Fonvielle, Flourens, and Louis Noir. At this moment, the spectators and followers must have numbered at least 100,000 persons. They now broke up into groups in the roadway, and while awaiting the return of the funeral party formed into knots for discussion, in which the most revolutionary opinions were freely expressed. A little later, M. Rochefort returned from the cemetery in a cab which then took the lead at a walk, and the people set out on their return to Paris. Then occurred, perhaps, the most curious incidents of the day. A separation took place between the mere idlers and the more dangerous portion of the assemblage, the former keeping to the sidewalks, continuing their part of spectators, while the latter formed a complete army of about 40,000 lads and workmen, and marched in close ranks, chanting the "Marseillaise," varied at intervals with cries expressive of their sympathy for Rochefort and a Republic. On went the moving mass, many supposing that the gates at the fortifications would be closed, and that the Police there would make a stand to prevent the demonstration from entering Paris. But no impediment was made, and those defenders of order looked on, many smoking their pipes with the most perfect unconcern. Near the Place de l'Etoile is a wine shop kept by one Barbes; the *cortège* remarked the name, and paused for a moment to raise a cheer. The mob entered the Champs Elysées, causing quite a panic among the private carriages, the drivers of which, uncertain as to the intentions of the coming throng, darted off into the side streets. The crowd still advanced, and the question arose in many minds: "Where is this to end?" The chant of the "Marseillaise" had not ceased, and the throng, apparently emboldened by encountering no opposition, shouted still more defiantly their seditious cries. The Rond-Point had just been reached, when suddenly there was a gleam of sabres behind the Palace of Industry, and a dark mass which had been almost concealed in the shadow of that building spread out like a fan across the Champs Elysées, and in a moment a triple line of sergents de ville, supported by a squadron of hussars, barred the way; then, just opened to allow the carriage of M. Rochefort to pass, and closed up again, separating him from his followers. An officer then advanced, and after he had summoned the people to disperse, three short rolls of the drum giving the legal warning were heard. The crowd appeared for an instant to hesitate, but at that moment the clouds, which had been gathering heavily over head, burst all at once, and a sharp shower of rain came down, driven hard by strong gusts of wind. This was sufficient to decide the waverers, and they instantly disbanded into a disorderly rabble which forsook the road for the shelter of the trees in the side avenues, or thronged forward in the direction of the Place de la Concorde. At the corner of the Rue de Rivoli the mob met a small body of National Guards, whom they cheered heartily, waving their caps in the air as they passed. Before the Tuileries shouts of "As-sas-sin" were raised to the air of the "Lampions," after which the workmen wended their way to their respective districts, evidently well pleased with their manifestation, to judge from the remark of one of them: "*Il n'y a rien eu de si beau depuis l'enterrement du Général Lamarque.*"

PIUS IX.

New Year's Address to the Troops—Papal Relations with Victor Emmanuel.

On New Year's Day the Pope received General Kanzler and the officers of the Pontifical Army. The *Unità Cattolica* now publishes the text of the reply of His Holiness to the congratulations offered to him on that occasion. This speech had already been given in some of the Italian papers, but was not regarded as authentic. Its appearance in the *Unità Cattolica* is considered to remove all doubt on the subject: "I accept with pleasure," he said, "the congratulations of my small army, and it is with pleasure that I recognize your zeal in serving this noble cause, for which such noble and valorous young men have hastened from all parts of the world. It is sometimes said that our Lord and St. Peter were not kings, that they had no army, and our right to have soldiers is denied. With regard to Jesus Christ, when he was in the Garden of Olives, the Garibaldians of that period came in a crowd to him asking for Jesus of Nazareth. And he replied, 'I am He,' and all fell to the ground. He thus wished to show that he had the Divine power; but he told the Apostles who came to his aid to stop, because if His Father in Heaven wished it he would send to him his legion of angels. But it was necessary that his words should be fulfilled. It is undoubted that Jesus Christ declared before the Jews that he was a King; that they themselves took care to write this in three languages on the cross. With regard to St. Peter, the successor of Jesus Christ, he was a fisherman, and had no army; but he had the power of working miracles, and of striking down Ananias and Saphira with a word. And as I have only the title of King without the power of working miracles, I need an army, a small army, to defend this throne, small in itself, but immense by the influence and truth that emanate from it. Be proud, therefore, of having to defend it, and of bearing the flag that the revolution would take from you. I will tell you something. A certain personage has implored a great pardon, excusing his fault by saying he had obeyed the violence of his Government, which wished to place him at the head of the bands which have assailed and despoiled us. We had long known this, but we were pleased to receive the irrefragable proof of it from this personage himself. Be proud, therefore, I repeat it, to serve the Pontifical cause, and may God preserve your courage, not for war—for we hope there will be none—but for the struggle against the snare to which you will not fail to be exposed anew. May God preserve you this courage as well as your constancy and fidelity in your noble mission, a mission in which I see those valorous Romans taking part. I implore the Divine blessing upon you, upon your families, and upon all who cooperate in any way, in the defence of the Pontifical throne." The personage referred to by the Pope is assumed to be Victor Emmanuel; and a Florence correspondent declares that there seems to be a fixed determination to represent that during his illness that Sovereign entered into some engagements respecting the temporal power.

GEORGE PEABODY.

The Possession of his Estates at Stockwell—Investigation into the Deceased Philanthropist's Title.

From the London Daily News, Jan. 11.

An inquiry was held yesterday in the Sessions House, Newington, before G. B. Maule, Esq., and T. D. Archibald, Esq., (two Commissioners specially appointed,) and a special jury, respecting certain lands and premises at Stockwell, which had been purchased on behalf of the late George Peabody, Esq., and were now sought to be transferred to the Crown (Mr. Peabody being an alien and not being legally entitled to purchase or hold real estate) prior to being handed over to the trustees of the Peabody Fund. The order from the Crown calling the court, and the various deeds and documents having been recited, Mr. Commissioner Maule said they had been called upon to try whether Mr. Peabody was an alien, and what lands he died possessed of in fact. The reason for this inquiry was that by the law of England persons not subjects, born aliens, are unable to hold land in this country, through any legal or equitable title. This inquiry was to find what land Mr. Peabody died possessed of in this country, because although he may have been in fact possessed, by law he had no title. It appeared that Mr. George Peabody, having made various endowments for the benefit of the working poor of the City of London, made a third endowment of £200,000. Part of this he proposed to convert into land, and proceeded to, and did in fact, purchase between thirteen and fourteen acres of land at Stockwell, of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company. Sir Curtis M. Lampson acted for Mr. Peabody, as Mr. Peabody could not hold land, purchasing it with money supplied by Mr. Peabody; but this did not give any legal or equitable title, and it was now to be settled whether this land should be ceded to the Crown, and the Crown, having a legal title, would hand it over to the trustees. The various deeds of transfer and indentures were here produced, showing that in consideration of the sum of £15,625 the Company made over to Sir C. M. Lampson thirteen acres one rod, fourteen perches of land, with certain premises and hereditaments, lying southward of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, at Stockwell, and three rods nine perches of land adjoining the beforementioned land. The deed of endowment of the last £200,000, wherein mention is made of the lands at Stockwell, was produced, and the signature of George Peabody, attested by Sir C. M. Lampson. Mr. Brook, Secretary to the Railway Company, proved the seal of the Company, and Sir C. M. Lampson produced the entry in his ledger, wherein Mr. Peabody was credited with the lands and premises now under inquiry. Sir C. M. Lampson said he lived in Eaton-square, and in his house Mr. Peabody died. Mr. Peabody was born at Danvers, Mass., first came to England in 1829, and established himself in business in the City. He was never naturalized in England, and refused all English titles and honors, choosing to remain a citizen of the United States till his death. An arrangement was made between himself (Sir C. Lampson) and Mr. Peabody as to the purchase of land at Stockwell. The land was to be bought and owned by himself, but to be reserved for Mr. Peabody's use. That arrangement had been carried out by the deed already read. After that there was to be a conversion of the land to trustees, and the land was embraced in the second endowment of £200,000. Witness afterwards converted the land to the trustees, as Mr. Peabody requested. Mr. Robert Vigers proved that the property was of the yearly value of £233, and that since the conveyance the trustees had received the sum of £243, the produce of the rent. At this stage of the proceedings, and after Sir C. Lampson and other witnesses had left the Court, it was discovered that one of the jurymen had been sworn under a wrong Christian name, and for a time it seemed doubtful whether this would not invalidate the whole of the inquiry up to this point, but after consultation between the Commissioners it was determined to proceed, and to append to the documents the initial only of the offending name. The jury found that Mr. George Peabody was an alien, born in parts beyond the seas, and not naturalized; that in virtue of an indenture made between the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company, and certain persons, the Company, in consideration of the sum of £15,625 paid to them, did grant and convey certain pieces of land and premises lying on the south side of the railway at Stockwell; that the said lands were conveyed to Sir C. M. Lampson, were purchased by George Peabody out of his own money, and conveyed in trust for him; that the lands, hereditaments, &c., conveyed are of the yearly value of £233, and that the land and premises now do belong to the Crown, by virtue of the royal prerogative, all which have been seized into the hands of Her Majesty. The finding of the jury then received the signature of the Commissioners and the jury, and a copy signed by the two Commissioners was given over to the foreman of the jury, Mr. Jessop Wood, for safe keeping and production in the event of dispute.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"LA GRANDE DUCHESSE."

Offenbach's choicest complication of fun, effrontery, melody and—something else, was revived last night at the French Theatre, under the management of Messrs. Byrne & Starr. The experiment looked on its face somewhat doubtful. So well has the opera been done here before, and such favorites have been the representatives of the principal *rôles* that the attempt really looked like inviting failure. Strange to say, the performance of last night was a decided success—so decided as almost, in its way, to constitute a triumph. Mrs. Howard Paul, who played her erotic Highness of Gerolstein—for the first time in French, we are told, although her personation of the character in English has attained celebrity—will become a great favorite. She has what always pleases a New-York audience, an abundance of joyousness, of healthful animal spirits. Her laugh is natural, ringing and contagious; her voice a rich contralto, unequal in parts of the scale, but capable of unequivocal displays of power, well trained and showing considerable executive facility; and her action is that of a thoroughly-schooled actress. Mrs. Paul was on good terms with the audience directly they saw her, and this statement would quite inadequately describe her position in their good graces when the curtain fell at the close. Her singing of the more celebrated *morceaux* was greeted by hearty applause, and the demand for their repetition seemed universal as well as genuine. On the whole, Mrs. Paul's *Grande Duchesse* will compare favorably with those of the best representatives of the character that have been seen in the United States. It is certainly full of the elements of popularity, and if slight exception be here and there taken to her accent, this must be admitted to be the solitary preventive of a general recognition of her superiority. Such exception is, however, not likely to be urged by the majority of the lady's audiences, and she has therefore good reason to congratulate herself on almost unqualified prospects of future success. M. Girrebeck, the *Fritz* of this occasion, lacks the unction and cumulative energy of a former popular actor at the same house, but on the other hand he usually sings and always looks *Fritz* better than the artist in question, and it is satisfactory to have something like a *raison d'être* for the grand ducal passion which is otherwise now and again in danger of becoming disgusting. M. Francis, the *Prince Paul*, we may remark in the same way, is not quite so elegant as that finished actor his predecessor, but he is a great deal funnier. The *General Boum* of M. Duchesne—who was received, we may mention, with long continued plaudits—is so well known as to call for no description other than it is one of the best bits of burlesque acting our stage has seen. He exaggerated at times rather more than formerly or than is necessary, but a laudable desire to assure the success of the opera was doubtless his admissible excuse. It is only requisite to add that the chorus was carefully drilled and the orchestra sufficient, and that both did great credit to the ability and industry of Mr. Robert Stoepel, the conductor, to show that all the needful material for an auspicious result had been anxiously considered by the management, and no stone left unturned by them to secure it. We do not affect to approve dramatic works like the "Grande Duchesse." Our conviction is strong that neither their immediate tendencies nor their prospective influence are favorable to public morals or the best interests of the stage. None the less are we bound to acknowledge artistic success when we see it, and in conformity with this duty our opinions of last night's performance at the French Theatre have been thus frankly recorded.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

The programme at this establishment was entirely changed last evening, when "Jocrisse, the Juggler," and "Cool as a Cucumber" were produced, with Mr. and Mrs. Boniface in the principal parts. As *Jocrisse*, Mr. Boniface played with considerable humor through the first act, and with much feeling in the scene where he discovers that *Julie* is really his daughter. Mr. Davidge, Jr., was very comical as *Tobie*. In the afterpiece, Mr. Boniface as *Plumper* elicited as much laughter and applause as he could possibly have desired. The same programme will be repeated to-night and Wednesday, and afterwards the house will be closed until Monday night, when "The Twelve Temptations," on the preparation of which so much time and money have been expended, will be produced, with gorgeous scenery and appointments.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

A complete change of entertainment was offered the audience of the New-York Circus last evening. The programme was a notable one, even for this popular place of resort. No less than fourteen acts were presented, several being given for the first time. A pretean equestrian scene was contributed by Señor Ferdinand Sagrino, and elicited the heartiest laughter. Some feats with cannon balls, calling for immense strength and dexterity, were executed by Mr. Hercules Libby. An equestrian diversion of a very picturesque kind called "Blindman's Buff," was indulged in by Misses Hindley, Holloway, Edgar and Roberts and Mr. Nat. Austin. A fresh series of acrobatic exercises was taken by the four Denzer brothers. Besides, Miss Hindley appeared, if we may so speak, as a side rider; Mr. Robert Stickney accomplished some marvelous somersaulting on horseback, and several comic features were made prominent. The performance terminated with the equestrian drollery entitled "Billy Button," and must have left a bright impression upon the young and old spectators whose assembly filled the Circus. We notice that at the matinées, to occur on Wednesday and Saturday of this week, the fairy spectacle of "Cinderella" will be repeated as the habitual prefatory entertainment.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA—THE SPRING SEASON.

The subscription for M. Maretzek's Spring season closes on Wednesday. In addition to the repertory of last season the management announce that "Saffo," "Masaniello," "Robert," "Faust" and "Rigoletto" will be given. Their presentation will add greatly to the attractions of a season which, we trust, may prove abundantly successful.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.

It is gratifying to note that the third concert, this season, of the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn was in every particular abundantly successful. The Academy of Music, on Saturday evening, was filled with an appreciative audience. The orchestral works, which formed the staple of the entertainment, were rendered with precision and taste under Mr. Bergmann's experienced direction, and the symphony, especially, which opened the programme and formed its chief attraction, was performed in a manner worthy of the highest praise. It is quite evident that only a genuine enthusiasm could produce excellence so marked. Mme. Carlati and Messrs. Bergner and Jarvis added materially to the variety and pleasure of the evening. None of the music-loving citizens of Brooklyn can afford to miss concerts of so high a grade of interest and value. The orchestral works marked for rendition at the next concert are specially attractive.

A TERRIBLE MYSTERY.

An Old Sea Captain Buried Under a False Name—Disappearance of $60,000—Arrest of Three Persons on a Charge of Murder.

Coroner Flynn yesterday took the decisive preliminary steps in the investigation of what now seems to be one of the most terrible and heartless crimes upon record. So far as the case has already been developed, it appears that during the latter part of the year 1868 a retired sea captain, 74 years of age, named John Alexander, went to board with one Ira C. Gardiner, in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue, having arrived here from New-Orleans in September. The old man was in perfect health, ruddy and athletic, seeming much younger than he was, and having a promise of many years of activity before him. The details of his life during the months ensuing have not yet been learned, but it is sufficient at present to say that so late as in the middle of March, 1869, the old man, still in perfect health, was seen in Wall-street; and there are several witnesses who can swear positively that at that time he had in his possession $60,000 in United States bonds, and who can even testify that he kept this large amount continually about his person, having the bonds in two bags suspended from his neck under his clothes.

After the latter part of March the old man disappeared from his usual haunts, but as he had few friends and no intimates in the City, his absence did not excite comment or inquiry. But he had left behind him in New-Orleans a daughter named Mrs. Burke, who had been in constant correspondence with him. After March her letters received no answers, and she, becoming alarmed by the silence maintained by her father, after some weeks of suspense, she came to this City. For a long time after her arrival she groped blindly and unavailingly in search of the missing father, and at last struck a clue that led to the developments now to be related.

On the 24th of March, 1869, Alexander died in the house of Gardiner under circumstances that seemed to indicate that he had suffered from some narcotic poison, but a certificate of death from a natural cause was given by a physician who resided in the house, and a burial permit was accorded. Strangely enough the name in the certificate and permit was Colin, and under this name the old sea Captain was laid under the sod of Green-Wood Cemetery. After his death the worldly circumstances of the Gardiner family appeared to improve suddenly, and the dwelling was adorned with many articles of luxury. The stricken daughter having discovered these facts, and finally reaching the Gardiner family, made inquiries for the details of her father's last moments, but received only generalities. She asked for the large amount of property which she and many others knew he had with him at the time of his death, but she was told that he had left nothing but a chest of old clothes. She refused to credit this story, however, and Gardiner finally admitted that Alexander had left $9,000 in bonds which he had given to Mrs. Gardiner as a token of his appreciation of her kindness to him during several months of sickness preceding his death. The daughter was aware that her father has not been sick several months, nor indeed at all, and that he had been snatched suddenly from life; and saying as much, Gardiner finally surrendered the $9,000 to her counsel, Judge Beebe.

All these matters had naturally created a suspicion that Alexander had not died a natural death, and Coroner Flynn was called into the case. Yesterday he caused the body to be exhumed, and had it removed to the Morgue, where its remains are to be delivered to Professor Doremus for chemical analysis. Coroner Flynn also arrested Gardiner and his wife on suspicion of murder, and also a servant girl named Rosa King, who has long been in the house—the latter rather as an invaluable witness than as a suspected accomplice. It is but just to the Gardiners to add that the story now told is derived necessarily from an interest opposed strongly to them, and that they have not yet had an opportunity of giving their version to the public.

There will speedily be further and most important developments in this important case. The physician who gave the certificate of death has not yet been arrested, and the Coroner withholds his name for the present. The daughter, Mrs. Burke is now residing in the City at No. 19 University-place, to await the thorough investigation of the case. There will be a view of the body to-day at the Morgue for the purpose of formal identification, and the case will then be adjourned to await the result of the researches of Professor Doremus.

Large Temperance Meeting at Harlem.

The fourth of the series of temperance meetings, under the auspices of the National Temperance Society, was held in the Methodist Church at Harlem last night, and was largely attended. The chair was occupied by ex-Mayor Tieman, who, in a few pertinent remarks, stated the objects of the National Society.

The first address was by Hon. C. C. Leigh. He said intemperance is the foe of every part of our nature, of the family, of the State. It increases taxation, pauperism and crime. All should work for its overthrow. He particularly urged the young to consecrate all their powers to the work of building up this great reform.

He was followed by Rev. Dr. A. R. Thompson, Rev. J. D. Blain, and Rev. S. D. Brown, each of whom made stirring addresses.

The Gold Investigation—Views of Fisk and Gould.

Messrs. Gould and Fisk returned from Washington yesterday morning. Neither of them was willing to say much in reference to the recent investigation. They speak very highly of the urbanity and politeness with which they were received by General Garfield and the other members of the Committee. Mr. Fisk expressed the opinion that the financial policy of the Administration would ruin the country. Mr. Gould was more reticent, and with some reluctance said that when Grant and Boutwell came into power business was prosperous and his Company could not build new cars and engines fast enough to keep pace with the increased business of the Company, while now for want of business they were building side tracks to store them on. He further stated that he believed the depression not only extended to all the great railways, but to all kinds of manufacturing, mercantile, mechanical and agricultural pursuits.

Free Love Tragedy in Paterson—Fatal Result of a Saloon Affray.

The stabbing affray which occurred in a saloon in Paterson, N. J., on the night of Monday, the 17th inst., resulted, on Sunday night, in the death of the assaulted party, a young man named Hiram Spencer. The assailant, Alexander McMurty, is in custody, and will be tried at the next term of the Passaic County Court.

The particulars of the case and circumstances antecedent to the fatal quarrel, show that the attack by McMurty was provoked by suspicions on his part of a criminal intimacy between Spencer and Mrs. McMurty. According to common report, although no well ascertained facts have yet been made public, Spencer and Mrs. McMurty, both young people, had often been seen walking together by the woman's husband, and had given occasion by their familiarity to no little gossip amongst their acquaintances. On Monday night of last week McMurty, returning home from a visit to a friend, stopped in at George Stannard's saloon, at the corner of Cross and John streets. Meeting Spencer within he engaged him in an angry conversation, which attracted the attention of the inmates, and gave occasion once or twice to an attempt on the part of the latter to separate the disputants. McMurty finally drew a knife and attacked Spencer, stabbing him four times. Two wounds were made in the abdomen. McMurty was immediately arrested and was committed to the City Prison. He has shown no excitement or remorse, but admits that he was Spencer's assailant, and appears to be willing to meet the consequences.

The Erie Railway Strike.

A telegram was yesterday received by the strikers at Long Dock, that the men at Susquehanna had struck at about noon. The men at Port Jervis had not yet taken a like action, but it was thought that some information to that effect would reach them either through telegrams or delegate this morning. The men anxiously await the decision of the Buffalo men. Mr. Finley is expected to arrive to-day, with a favorable report. At the meeting yesterday nothing was done of any consequence.

The Burns Anniversary.

There is scarcely a portion of the habitable globe on which to-day Scotchmen are not preparing to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns. The spirit of the peasant bard yet binds by an electric thrill of brotherly sympathy the scattered children of the little nation which he loved so well and interpreted so truly. There never was a poet so distinctively national as the peasant bard of Scotland. His songs are as fresh now as the day he wrote them, and are as fondly cherished in the busy centres of modern trade as at the outposts of progress on the trackless prairie. The genius of Burns, perhaps, more than any other influence, has helped to perpetuate the type of the self-reliant, frugal and reverent Scottish character. The Scottish temper is but little subject to fits of enthusiasm, but there is a hearty earnestness about its celebration that culminates in the anniversary of to-day, and will elevate the commemorative feasts above the mere routine of public dinners.

In to-day's issue of the *Engineering and Mining Journal* is a letter from Professor Gabb, containing a very emphatic disclaimer as to his responsibility for the highly-varnished reports lately circulated regarding the mineral resources of San Domingo. After distinctly repudiating all statements that have hitherto appeared, the Professor proceeds to give an unembellished narrative of what this much-abused and much-belauded island really does produce. It is satisfactory to find that yellow fever is not so extensively prevalent as has been alleged, and that, although there are absolutely no roads, gold is abundant in regions which are easily accessible.

Woman's Friend.—Pyle's "O. K." Soap, always pure and hard. Pyle's Soap, Saleratus and Cream Tartar are the kind for the economical. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.—*Advertisement.*

I do not think of being without the Texan Liebig's Extract of Meat as long as I have a house and closet to keep it in. Sam'l C. Fessenden, Chief of Patent Office, Washington.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the Times by a practical agriculturist, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

Rochefort's Trial and Conviction; The Strike at the Le Creusot Iron Works; Bold Action of the German Bishops in the Ecumenical Council; A Scene in the Spanish Cortes; Trial of Radical Journalists in Paris; Death of a British Admiral; Ratification of the Burlingame Treaty by the Chinese; A Railway in Japan; The Fiji Islands; News from Cuba and the West Indies; The Coolie Trade; Charles Dickens as a Political Diner; The Removal of Baron Haussmann from Office; The Downfall of Hayti; Peace in Paraguay; Religious Topics in England; The New Postal Telegraphic System.

Political News.

Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislatures; The Excise and Railroad Bills in the State Senate; The Chase Letter; Woman's Suffrage Convention; The Texas Election; The Georgia Legislature and the Committee of Investigation.

General Topics.

The September Gold Panic—Fisk's Testimony Before the Congressional Committee; Obituaries of Henry Placide, the Comedian, and Geo. Prentice, Poet and Journalist; "Down with the Texas;" The Leather Trade of Boston; The Peabody Obsequies; The Fire in Bridgeport; Current Notes; Religious Items; Fat Men's Convention in Maine; The Funeral of Mr. Peabody; Indian Affairs—The Bank Massacre; Important Decision in Regard to Produce Brokers; The President and Prince Arthur.

Agricultural.

Miss Morgan on the Improvement of the Present Breed of Horses in the United States; Profits of Farming; Steam Plows; The Corn Crop; The Depth to Sow Wheat.

Editorial Comments.

What the State Canals have Cost and What they have Earned; The Peril to American Credits Abroad; What Democratic "Economy" Means—Increase of Salaries; Mr. Cassius M. Clay as the Modern Perseus; Toy Wives; Our Wounded Credit; More Islands to be Annexed—Bids from the Fijis; The Darien Naval Expedition.

The Markets.

Specially-prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

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MARRIED.

BONINGTON—NYE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. J. B. Ford, George G. Bonington to Mary E. Nye, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury please copy.

DIED.

BRADY.—At his late residence, No. 335 East 14th-st., John Brady, in the 69th year of his age.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Francis Xavier's Church in West 16th-st., on Wednesday next, at 10 A. M.

CRAIG.—On Monday, Jan. 24, Margaret Craig, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral services from the residence of her son, Joseph Craig, No. 440 Canal-st., on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

DERICKSON.—On Monday morning, Jan. 24, Kinloch Stuart Derickson, aged 41 years and 8 months.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Stephen's (Episcopal) Church, corner Patchen-av. and Jefferson-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars at Fulton Ferry for Green-av.

New-Orleans and Philadelphia papers please copy.

DYMOND.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 22, Rev. William Dymond, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Yorkville, in the 30th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, are invited to attend the funeral services in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

EAGER.—At Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, Sophia M., wife of Samuel W. Eager, daughter of John M. Quackenboss, and granddaughter of the late John Moffat and Margaret Minthorne Quackenboss.

FLETCHER.—On Monday, Jan. 24, in Brooklyn, M. J. Fletcher, in his 71st year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, Rev. F. Fletcher, corner North 2d and Lorrimer sts., Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 2 P. M.

HARDENBERGH.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 22, at his residence in this City, Rev. James B. Hardenbergh, D. D., in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church, West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The clergy of the City and the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

HEDENBERG.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 23, at 12:30 o'clock, Margaret F. Hedenberg, relict of John G. Hedenberg, in the 71st year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, D. Herbert, No. 219 East 40th-st., at 2 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. The remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., on Wednesday morning.

New-Orleans and Chicago papers please copy.

HENNION.—On Monday, Jan. 24, Jane, wife of Andrew R. Hennion, aged 41 years, 11 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services from her late residence, Java-st., near Franklin, Greenpoint, (Brooklyn, E. D.,) on Tuesday evening, 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Westbury, L. I., for interment.

HOLMES.—At Mount Clair, N. J., Harry Clifton, youngest son of James M. and Sarah Holmes, aged 3 months and 5 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 11 A. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 8¼ A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

HILLIARD.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 23, William Pennington Hilliard, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

JAMES.—On Sunday, Jan. 23, at his father's residence, Julian, son of Frederick P. and Julia L. James, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday morning, the 26th inst., at 9 o'clock, from No. 400 5th-av. The remains will be taken to Cold Spring for interment.

McNAB.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 23, Valeria Haydock, wife of John G. McNab, in her 30th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, at the Church of the Redeemer, 4th-av., corner of 82d-st.

McCORMACK.—At Madison, N. J., on Sunday morning, Jan. 23, 1870, Maria, wife of Wm. G. McCormack.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, 25th inst. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at the foot of Barclay-st. on the arrival of the 10:35 train on Wednesday morning, 26th inst.

NICHOLS.—Suddenly, at Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 22, J. T. Nichols, Esq., of the late firm of Nichols & Brown, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 2 o'clock.

PARSONS.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 23, Mrs. Mary Catharine, widow of Joseph Parsons, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 1 o'clock, from residence, No. 119 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

PLACIDE.—At Babylon, L. I., on Sunday morning last, Jan. 23, Mr. Henry Placide, formerly of this City.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock. Entrance at the Fulton-st. gate.

SNEDEKER.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Sunday, Jan. 23, Elizabeth A., wife of Seaman A. Snedeker.

The funeral will take place from the M. E. Church at Hempstead, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. Train by Long Island Railroad leaves James-slip at 10½ A. M.

SHEPERD.—On Sunday, Jan. 23, Lucretia, eldest daughter of Edward E., deceased, and Clorinda Sheperd, aged 24 years, 11 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday morning, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of her mother, No. 229 West 29th-st.

SCHUYLER.—At Bergen Point, on Sunday, Jan. 23, in the sure hope of a blessed immortality, Susanna Edwards, wife of J. R. Schuyler, aged 44 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 10¼ A. M. A train leaves the foot of Liberty-st. for Bergen Point at 9:30.

STEPHENS.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 23, after a short illness, John H. Stephens, Esq., in the 52d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Broad-st., Newark, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 1 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Carriages in attendance at Chestnut-st. Station, meeting the 12 M. train from New-York.

SILLIMAN.—In Flushing, on Monday, Jan. 24, Augustus G. Silliman.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from St. George's Episcopal Church.

TUCKER.—On Sunday, Jan. 23, Edward S. Tucker, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 257 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

VALENTINE.—At East Orange, (Brick Church Station,) N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 23, Eliza Carew, youngest daughter of Louis T. and Emily J. Valentine, aged 19 months.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her grandfather, at Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y. Carriages will await, at Fordham Station, the arrival of the 11½ A. M. train from Harlem Railroad Depot, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av.

WHITE.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 22, Stuart Rucker, youngest son of C. G. and Mary F. White, aged 1 year, 5 months and 9 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 79 West 47th-st., on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1870, will close at this office on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:15; D and E, 11:15; C and O, 11:30; F and G, 10:45. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday was a quiet day at the Exchange Rooms, no sales taking place. To-day, however, we have promises of a comparatively lively time. MULLER & Co. announce the sale of a considerable amount of business property, as follows: Four-story brick store, No. 128 Greenwich-street; four-story brick store, No. 39 Dey-street; four-story brick store, No. 165 Front-street; four-story brick store, No. 265 South-street, and a four-story brick store, No. 204 Washington-street. The same firm will also offer the property known as the Gladstone House, on the corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street; the house and lot, No. 129 West Forty-first-street, and two five-story brown-stone houses on Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will dispose of a five-story brown-stone front store and lot, No. 33 Dey-street, and A. J. BLEECKER & Co. will sell five unoccupied lots on the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and Eleventh-avenue.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bleecker and Hammond sts., n. w. corner, 50x[illegible]; Hudson-st., e. s., and Bleecker-st., w. s., 57 ft. s. of Bank-st., 107.4x15.8x54.4x22x60x32.9... $12,500
James-st., w. s., No. 9, h. and l., 25x[illegible]... 46,000
Liberty and Washington sts., n. e. corner, 24.6x84... 75,000
Rivington-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Clinton-st., h. and l., 25x100... 20,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 94.5 ft. w. of 7th-av., 22.9x101.7x[illegible]... 20,000
[illegible]th-st., n. s., 149.4 ft. w. of 1st-av., [illegible]... 9,500
105th-st., n. s., 217.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., h. and l., 18.[illegible]... 8,000
106th-st. and 10th-av., n. e. corner, [illegible]... 40,000
106th-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.11... 3,500
[illegible]th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., [illegible]... 50

Leases Recorded.

Allen-st., No. 130½, 9 years, per year... $600
New-Chambers-st., No. 37, 5 years, per year... 500
4th-av., No. 461, 10 years, 5 years, per year... 1,700
1st-av., No. 156, 5 years, per year... 1,000
[illegible]... 1,000
1st-av. and 14th-st., n. e. cor., 25x94, 20 years, per year... 600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Church-st., n. s., 162.6 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 40x100... $425
Dean-st., n. s., 265 ft. e. of Troy-av., 20x107.3... 600
Douglass-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., about 20x94.1... 1,000
Grant-st., s. s., 126.5 ft. w. of Lawrence-st., 30x112... 600
Grinnell and Otsego sts., s. e. corner, 100x100, (22 lots)... 10,000
Hayward-st., n. s., 294.8 ft. e. of Lee-av., 18.8x100... 6,700
Hoyt and Dean sts., southerly cor., 25x100... 3,100
Pacific-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 20x107.3... 1,000
President-st., s. s., 165.6 ft. w. of Court-st., 20x100... 20,000
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100... 15,000
Schermerhorn-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Powers-st., 150x100.9... 5,500
Skillman-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Lorimer-st., 25x100... 1,500
Smith-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Sackett-st., h. and l., 20x80... 9,000
Van Buren-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Grand-av., 75x100. (Jan. 5, 1870.)... 2,500
Same property. (Jan. 21, 1870.)... 4,500
Willow-st., No. 155, h. and l., 25x100, h. and a... nom.
Woodbine-st., n. w. s., 175 ft. n. e. of Bushwick-av., 25x100, (1867)... 300
Same property, deed 1870... 300
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of Bond-st., 20x100... 3,500
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 25x100... 2,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Troup-av., 25x127.9... 700
11[illegible]-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100... 4,500
Atlantic-av. and Gunther-place, n. e. corner, 58.7x[illegible]... 1,300
De Kalb-av. and Walworth-st., n. e. corner, 25x100... 5,000
Grand-av., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Park-av., 75x100, &c.... nom.
Kent-av., w. s., 104 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 20x98.6... 3,000
Pacific-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Broadway, 50x100... nom.
Putnam and Classon avs., s. e. corner, 75x100... 2,000
Willoughby-av., s. s., 162 ft. e. of Kent-av., 24.5x[illegible]... 12,000
Wythe-av., e. s., 30 ft. n. of Taylor-st., 25x[illegible]... 7,500
7th-av. and 12th-st., s. w. corner, 37.10x100... 5,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

Clinton-av., n. s., 280 ft. e. of post road, 25x134... $800

Morrisania.

Villa-place, n. e. s., 25 ft. s. e. of College-av., 22x75... $9,000
Courtlandt-av. and Springfield, s. e. corner, 25x100... 6,000
Mary-st., s. s., lot No. 621, Melrose South, 50x100...

North Castle.

Kensico to Armonck road, adjoining James Birdsall's, 30 acres... $10,000

Rye.

Turnpike road, n. s., Noah Tompkins', 150x304... $2,000

West Farms.

Grant-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 50x115... $600
Central-av., n. w. s., and Williamsbridge road, s. s., 4 147-1,000 acres... 3,700
Croton Aqueduct, w. s., adjoining H. B. Claflin's, 12 510-1,000 acres...
Taylor-av., n. w. s., lot No. 165, Belmontville, 100x100... 325

Yonkers.

Summit-st., w. s., lot No. 62, Richard Archer's property, 25x[illegible]... $425
Madison-st., e. s., lot No. 25, Richard Archer's property, 25x100... 800
Kellinger-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Spring-st., 25x[illegible]... 4,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Pennsylvania-av. and Parkhurst-st., s. e. corner, 80x100... $10,000
Kinney-st., n. s., adjoining S. Crane's land, 25x100... 5,000
Mechanic-st., s. s., No. 20, 25.9x[illegible]... 8,000
Wallace-st., e. s., 275 ft. s. of West Bank-street, 25x100... 1,100
Kinney-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of Boyd-st., 25x100...
Belmont-av., e. s., 214 ft. s. of Waverley-place, 25x100... 300
[illegible]-st., s. s., lots Nos. 18 and 19, each 25x100... 800
North 3d-st., e. s., 675 ft. n. of 4th-av., 25x100... 300
Vanderpool-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Frelinghuysen-av., 25x100... 800

East Orange.

Newark road, s. s., 177 ft. e. of Grove-st., 25x[illegible]... $2,000

South Orange.

Newark road, n. s., adjoining Wm. Bowden's property, 11 acres... $14,000

Orange.

Centre-st., w. s., adjoining M. Dachiel's property, 25x100... $2,000

Montclair.

Mountain-av., e. s., adjoining L. S. Blackwell's, [illegible]x100... $2,500

Bergen.

Communipaw-av., s. s., west of Grant-st., 75x100... $10,000
Plots Nos. 3, 4 and 5, block No. 4, new map Claremont... 1,000

Hudson City.

Summit-st., e. s., 104 ft. s. of Newark-av., 54.9x37.6x20x42.2... $3,800

Greenville.

Plot No. 7, block No. 1, M. Armstrong's property, 4½ lots, each 2,500 square feet... $2,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The executors of Thos. C. Morton, deceased, offer for sale, with possession May 1, 1870, the large corner store and lot, in fee, No. 92 William-st., southeast corner Platt-st., 22.5¼ feet front, 26 feet rear, by about 72.6 feet in depth. This is one of the most eligible corners for investment, improvement and large rent roll in the market.

ALSO,

The first-class store and lot, in fee, No. 74 John-st., about 25x80, four stories in height; possession May 1. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., MURRAY Hill, an elegant four-story house, with library extension, and whole or part of the furniture. The lot is twenty-five feet wide and of extra depth, giving a very fine yard. The house is in complete order and in one of the best situations in New-York. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME HIGH-STOOP four-story brownstone house in 46th-st., near 5th-av.; house 25x[illegible]; lot full size; built by Robbins, and in fine order. Apply to C. VAN BENSCHOTEN, No. 78 Cedar-st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—A superior, full-sized, four-story high-stoop, brown-stone house, elegant order; price very reasonable; with or without furniture. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—ON 2D-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-av., a full-sized four-story brick house will be sold low. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. [illegible] EAST [illegible]TH-ST., in prime order; finished with all modern improvements; terms easy. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. [illegible] 3d-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, high-stoop, brown-stone finish, basement, sub-cellar and extension; house 22x[illegible], in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; lot 22x[illegible]; garden and fruit; a very desirable location, and very convenient to all the ferries. Apply to WM. MORGAN, GLASS & CO., No. [illegible] William-st., N. Y., or at No. 46½ Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, BLOOMfield, N. J., a property of 25 acres, with a good residence, splendidly situated, near present M. and E. R. R., and nearer to proposed Midland Railroad Depots. The location and lay of the land is such that it is capable of being inexpensively and excellently laid out in building plots, offering a rare chance for a profitable investment. Price and particulars by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

SOMERVILLE, N. J.—A VALUABLE farm of 137 acres, three and a-half miles from the town; house, 34x26; wing, 22x16; contains thirteen rooms; two large carriage houses and other outbuildings; large lawn, orchard and good fences; one of the best dairy farms in State. Price—$25,000, with out crops. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SOMERVILLE, N. J.—A DESIRABLE farm of 67 acres within three miles of railroad station; house two stories and containing eight rooms; barn, wagon house and other necessary outbuildings; land in good state of cultivation, with timber and fruit. Price, $100 per acre. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY IN EXCHANGE FOR DRY GOODS.—A beautiful residence, with outbuildings and twenty-five acres of land, admirably located on Staten Island, will be exchanged on equitable terms for dry goods, by the owner, residing at Albany. Address W. J. FRYER, Real Estate Agent, Albany, N. Y.

LANDS IN WEST VIRGINIA, VIRginia, and other Southern States, for sale by the NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market 466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,
PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

VALUABLE SAW MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE IN BRAZIL.

A very favorable opportunity for a profitable investment in producing the most beautiful kinds of the variegated woods of Brazil is now offered to dealers in mahogany, rosewood, [illegible], Brazilian cedar, canella, peroba, and the celebrated [illegible], the rich cabinet woods of South America. The [illegible] transportation of logs down the River Itajahy, by a branch of fifty miles and another of forty miles, affords great facilities for an abundant supply for the saw mill. The mill is located only 1½ miles from the sea, in the Province of Santa Catharina, 45 miles distant from Desterro, the capital and 300 miles south from Rio de Janeiro by sea. Vessels drawing eighteen feet of water can take cargoes from the saw mill wharf. The saw mill is 108 feet by 72 feet, with about six acres of land, containing dwellings and barracks, trees, and a tenement house 108 by 22 feet. Piles are driven to form a large boom for logs, and a logway and apparatus made for drawing up the logs to the mill, together with a double-track railway for delivering the sawed lumber on shipboard. An office and store-house are on the premises. There are two new large cylindrical flue boilers, with a return flue through each, made of the best Sligo iron, and a powerful steam engine, capable of sawing 12,000 feet of boards in a day; a 60-inch circular saw, spare saw, and extra movable teeth, slabbing and edging saws, best double leather belts, a good blacksmith's and carpenter's shop, turning engine, and supply of vices and tools for repairs. The whole establishment is the most complete in South America. A new and first-rate large planing and grooving machine is in operation in the mill. A plan of the building, and samples of the beautiful available woods, may be seen on application to CRAWFORD ALLEN, Providence; or ALLEN D. BAILEY, No. 181 Pearl-st., New-York. Post Office address, Box No. 680.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

PATERSON, N. J.—DESIRABLY LOCATED fine residence, 15 rooms, complete order, $9,000; also, nice residence at Bloomfield, $7,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN FLUSHING, A CHOICE French-roof house, newly built, located in the best part of Flushing; price $8,500; terms easy. JOHN P. ELLIS, No. 252 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COTTAGE, WITH an acre of land, at North Hempstead, 1½ miles from Mineola Depot, L. I. Apply at No. 122 East [illegible].

FOR SALE—THE PECONIC HOUSE, OF Greenport, L. I. Apply to DAVID G. FLOYD, Greenport, L. I.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 63x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st., 21x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.

A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 216 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 25x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. T. ELY, No. 29 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 862 Broadway before May 1.

OFFICE TO LET—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 10 6th-av.

A STORE AND DWELLING TO LET cheap, (new,) No. 485 6th-av., near 29th-st.; all modern improvements. On premises from 12 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, warehouse on Water-st., near Roosevelt-st.; rent moderate. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

STORE NO. 450 GREENWICH-ST. For the entire building to let. Apply to DAVID W. LEWIS & CO., No. 62 Pearl-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; house 17 rooms, barn, &c., and five acres ground, on the southern south side Staten Island; sea bathing, fishing and yachting at the door; rent $850 per annum, for one or three years. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house on Washington-square, extra size, to rent at a bargain till 1st of May next. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NEAT HOUSE AND GROUNDS in Morrisania; best location; rent $600. Address SIEGMAN BROTHERS, No. 25 Leonard-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CHICAGO PROPERTY IN EXchange for a first-class residence and 25 acres of well fruited land at Burlington, N. J. COLLINS & HUNTING, No. 1,284 Broadway.

WANTED—TO BUY A STABLE BETWEEN 40th and 47th sts., Madison and 5th avs.; 20 to 25 feet front. COLLINS & HUNTING, 1,284 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, DEY, FRONT and SOUTH STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER AND UNDER DIRECTION OF SAMUEL M. VALENTINE, ESQ., EXECUTOR OF ABRAHAM VALENTINE, DECEASED.

GREENWICH-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the easterly side of Greenwich-st., between Vesey and Barclay sts., and known as No. 222; lot 23.9¾ front, 24.4 rear, 81.5 south side, 82.1¾ north side.

DEY-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the north side of Dey-st., between Washington and West sts., and known as No. 30; lot 22.0¼ front, 22 rear, by 68 feet 5 inches in depth on each side.

FRONT-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the south side of Front-st., between Fletcher-street and Burling-slip, and known as No. 165; lot 24.11 front, 22.10¾ rear, 103 feet easterly side, 102.6 westerly side.

SOUTH-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the north side of South-st., between Catharine and Market sts., and known as No. 265; lot 20 by about 72.4.

Sales maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER of Executor, No. 33 Dey-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York; sale by order of Cortlandt Palmer, Executor of Mrs. E. R. Snydam:

DEY-ST.—The valuable five-story and basement brown-stone front store and lot, No. 33 Dey-st., south side, 100 feet east of Greenwich-st., and about 250 feet west of Church-st.; extension; store is 25x80 feet on first floor, 75 feet deep above; fire-proof vaults in front; lot [illegible] feet. Possession.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF CENTRAL-AV. LOTS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
FIFTY-TWO VALUABLE LOTS
will be absolutely sold at the Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, 1870,
at 12 o'clock M.
THIRTY CITY BLOCKS,
from
Macomb's Dam Bridge.
TERMS EASY.

For further particulars, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 135 Broadway, or to J. W. FISHER, No. 151 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE property on Madison-av., known as the "Gladstone House," to close an undivided interest.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Messrs. Smith & De Peyster, attorneys.

MADISON-AV.—The lot of land, together with the four and five-story brick buildings thereon, situate on the northeast corner of Madison-av. and East 27th-st., and known as the "Gladstone House." The property is in complete order; has vaults under the sidewalks to curb, and is now rented for $[illegible] per annum. Lot 24.9 by about 71 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

11TH-AV., BOULEVARD AND BLOOMINGDALE ROAD.—Five lots on the Grand Boulevard, commencing at corner of 123d-st., (and having half of the street closed by law,) each 25.7¾ on the Boulevard, and extending to the centre of Bloomingdale Road, varying in depth from 98.9 to 120 feet. All assessments paid; 60 per cent. on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOT AND BUILDING ON WEST 15TH-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 15TH-ST.—The lot of land, with the frame building thereon, situate on the north side of West 15th-st., 105 feet east of 7th-av., being 20 feet front and rear by 103 feet in depth on each side.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1870, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
PARTITION SALE—by order of Supreme Court, valuable improved property in the City of New-York, under the direction of James Monroe, Esq., referee, being part of the estate of the late Colonel James Harrison, deceased, being the following described premises, viz.:

No. 128 Cedar-st.
No. 130 Cedar-st.
No. 141 Washington-st.
No. 109 West-st.
No. 110 West-st.
No. 71 Cortlandt-st.
No. 75 Cortlandt-st.
No. 73 Cortlandt-st., Northern Hotel.
No. 81 Cortlandt-st.
No. 164 Washington-st.
No. 166 Washington-st.
No. 280 Washington-st., corner of Beach-st.
No. 282 Washington-st.
No. 44 West 42d-st., (late No. 206 4th-st.)

Terms at sale. Sale peremptory without reserve.
Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 29 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1870—AT 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, Phenix Building, No. 2[illegible] Court-st., in the
CITY OF BROOKLYN.
PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of
JAMES MAURICE, ESQ., REFEREE,
[illegible] lots and gores on Stewart-av., Varick-av., Porter-av., Irving-av., and Knickerbocker-av., and on Randolph-st., Johnson-st., or Cypress Hill road, Ingraham-st., Harrison-st., Grattan-st., Thames-st., Newtown Turnpike road, George-st., Centre-st., Myrtle-st., Suydam-st., Elm-st., Chestnut-st., and Stockholm-st. These lots are part of the estate of the late
COLONEL JAMES HARRISON, Deceased,
and must positively be sold to the highest bidder in order to settle the estate. They are situated in a rapidly improving part of the Eastern District, and are daily growing in value. They present an excellent chance for all persons wishing a safe investment, and so large a plot in so good a location is seldom offered at public sale. Terms liberal.
Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 41ST-st., and store and lot on Washington-st., at auction.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 41ST-ST.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the north side of 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., and known as No. 129. The house is about 45 feet deep, contains modern improvements; brown-stone trimmings. Lot 20x98.9 feet.

WASHINGTON-ST.—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the west side of Washington-st., between Murray and Warren sts., and known as No. 204. Lot 23.9½ feet front, 23.11¼ feet rear, 56.10 feet on north side, and 56.5 feet on south side.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 14TH-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST 14TH-ST.—The two five-story English-basement brown-stone front houses and lots, situate on the south side of East 14th-st., 75 feet west of 3d-av., and known as Nos. 140 and 142. This property is in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, Tammany Hall and other public improvements; is well adapted for business purposes, and has a great prospective value.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

Stocks and bonds, Government Securities and gold bought and sold on commission at all the Stock Exchange Boards, and at private sale.

All classes of stocks and bonds not dealt in at the Board of Brokers a specialty for many years.

Regular auction sales of stock and bonds

EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

Or special sales made on other days when required, which has been the established custom with this house for EIGHTEEN YEARS.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

A LARGE VARIETY OF STOCKS AND BONDS of a first-class character at low rates for investment.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
New-York, Jan. 24, 1870.

I will this week receive bids for Gold and offers of Bonds as follows:

Jan. 26—For one million of Gold.
Jan. 27—Of one million of Bonds.

They will be in accordance with regulations heretofore observed. A certified check of five per cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock noon, each day specified. The Treasury may at its option accept offers of bonds in excess of two millions. Further particulars can be had at this office.

This office will pay interest-coupons, becoming payable by their terms within sixty days from presentation, upon a rebate of interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum.

CHARLES J. FOLGER,
Assistant Treasurer.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 19th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 29th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 5 until Feb. 17.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFICATE NO. [illegible] for one hundred shares COMMON STOCK of the MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD, dated Jan. 12, 1869, in name of F. P. JAMES & CO. The public are cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as the transfer has been stopped. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 43 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIrectors of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JACOB H. MOORE, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS and stockholders of the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

By order,
J. P. FARLEY, President.

WANTED—TO BORROW $20,000 ON WESTern real estate; first-class security given. Ten per cent. interest. Apply to J. G. HOLCOMB, No. 22 Taylor-st., Brooklyn; also WELLS PHILLIPS, No. 88 Warren-st., New-York.

$3,500 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage in the City of New-York. Must be private dwelling of brick. Principals. WM. A. CROCKER, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
AT 95
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company,
FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE,
AND PROTECTED BY A
LIBERAL SINKING FUND.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN FIFTY YEARS.

TRUSTEES:
J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
CHAS. L. FROST, President Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

These bonds, at present price of gold, yield over nine per cent. interest, and as an investment they are fully as secure as United States Five-twenties, which now pay only six and one-fourth per cent. in currency.

They are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Over $2,000,000 have been expended on the road. Eighty-three miles are about completed and equipped, and already show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is rapidly progressing towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections in America. Its large population, extending with surprising rapidity, and its immense yield of grain, pork, wool and other agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road, which affords the best possible guarantee for the bondholders, especially as the line runs through the wealthiest and most thickly populated section of the State.

The road also runs through the rich and growing State of Minnesota. Reference to the map of the United States will show that it traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms one of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, being to the latter city 90 miles nearer from Northern Iowa and all portions of the State of Minnesota than by any other road now built or projected, and also the nearest route from Central and Southern Iowa.

The road is opened for local traffic as rapidly as constructed, and thus RECEIVES EARNINGS ON ITS COMPLETED SECTIONS GREATLY IN EXCESS OF THE AMOUNT NEEDED TO PAY THE INTEREST UPON ITS BONDS BEFORE THE ROAD IS FINISHED. The buyer of these bonds is therefore guaranteed, by a great business already in existence on the route of the road, as well as by now current earnings, and has not to risk any of the contingencies which always attend the opening of roads in a new and unsettled country.

A limited quantity only of these Bonds are now offered at 95 and accrued interest.

After a thorough investigation of the above enterprise, we recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment, affording absolute safety, and paying an unusually liberal rate of interest. All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
New-York, Jan. 24, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	118	118¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	114¾	114⅞
Coupon, 1881	118	118¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	114¾	114⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862	113¼	113½	10-40 Regis.	112	112¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	115½	115¾	10-40 Coupon	112½	112¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	115¼	115½	Gold	121⅛	121¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	115¼	115½	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111	111¼
Jan. and July,	114¼	114½			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, BENJ. F. BANCROFT,
First Vice-President. Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD... 6s
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD (LAND GRANT), 7s
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD INCOME BONDS.
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD... 6s
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD (STATE AIDS)... 7s
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD (CONVERTIBLE)... 7s
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD... 7s
ATCHISON AND PIKE'S PEAK RAILROAD... 6s
KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD... 6s
KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD... 7s
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., less Government tax, payable 15th February, 1870, as follows: On the preferred stock, $7 per share in money and $3 per share in common stock. On the common stock, $5 per share in money and $5 per share in common stock.

The above is conditioned on the approval of the shareholders at a meeting to be called in circular about to be sent them.

The transfer books will be closed from 26th January, at 3 P. M., to 16th February, at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Transfer Agent.

JAN. 18, 1870.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, Jan. 12, 1870.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held Monday, Jan. 10, 1870, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Lord Apgar,	C. H. Applegate,	S. Pearce,
Jas. Flanagan,	Jas. Wallace,	John E. Flanagan,
Daniel Foster,	A. Curtiss,	Stephen Viele,
John F. Pugha,	Jas. S. Barrow,	Ed. Smith,
Geo. Carter,	H. K. Thurber,	Thos. M. Wheeler,
W. M. Giles,	A. Eberhardt,	C. B. Richard,
Nelson Smith,	Edgar Pinchot,	Chas. Spear,
R. C. White,	E. T. Taft,	Allan Hay,
C. W. F. Ran-Joh [illegible],	John E. Hoddane,	Alex. Bennett,
Geo. [illegible],	W. W. Owens,	T. O. Kimball,
E. A. Ray,	N. C. Miller.	

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, NICHOLAS C. MILLER was elected President, JOHN E. FLANAGAN, Vice-President.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRISON ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting and election of this Association will be held at its office, No. 15 Centre-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. of that day.

OPHEAS BRAINERD,
Recording Secretary.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.—FIFTY thousand dollars of the Union-square National Bank stock, in sums to suit, below par. Apply to HENRY HONIG, No. 7 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes
RAILROAD.

Total amount to be issued	$2,500,000
Capital Stock paid in	2,100,000
Estimated Cost of Road (140 miles)	4,500,000
Estimated Earnings per annum	2,620,306
Net Earnings per annum	875,768
Interest on the Loan per annum	175,000
Amount of Bonds per mile of Road	18,000
Amount of Interest per mile	1,260
Amount of Net Earnings per mile	6,254

The Bonds follow the completion of the Road—have the Union Trust Company of New-York as their Official Register and Transfer Agent—and are sold at present at 95 and accrued interest.

They bear examination and comparison better, it is believed, than any other now before the public, in the fixed and unchangeable elements of *Safety, Security, and Profit.*

They bear good interest—Seven per cent. Gold for forty years—and are secured by a *Sinking Fund*, and First Mortgage upon the road, its outfit, and the income, the Franchises, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They depend upon no new or half-settled territory for business to pay their interest, but upon an old, well-settled, and productive country,—assuming that a railroad built through the heart of such a region offers better security for both *Interest* and *Principal* than a road to be built through the most highly-extolled wilderness or sparsely-settled territory.

This Railroad possesses special advantages, in running into and out of the City of Chicago, an important Railroad and Commercial Centre; in running through a line of villages and old farming settlements in the richest portion of the State of Illinois; in running near to deposits of Iron Ore of great extent and value, and over broad fields of the best coal in the State—which mining interests are its monopoly. And besides the local and other business thus assured, there will be attracted to this road the considerable traffic already springing up "From the Lakes to the Gulf," as with its Southern Connections it forms a Trunk Line 45 miles shorter than any other route from Chicago to Nashville.

These Bonds are therefore based upon a Reality and a Business that a few years must inevitably double—and competent judges say treble—in value.

Governments selling while the price is high, pay well if put into these Bonds, and Trust or Estate Funds can be put into NOTHING BETTER.

Pamphlets, with Maps, &c., on hand for distribution. Bonds may be had directly of us, or of our advertised Agents.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants,
NO. 54 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK.
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

THE
MANHATTAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY.

No experiment, but an established institution.
ORGANIZED A. D. 1850.

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1869.

For premiums, extra premiums, &c.	$1,827,370 24	
For interest	395,727 21	
For interest and rents accrued	46,550 07	
		$2,269,647 52

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death on policies and bonus, and payment of annuities	$461,492 66	
Paid expenses, salaries, taxes, revenue stamps, medical examiners' fees, commissions, &c.	385,775 77	
Paid dividends, return premiums, purchased policies; and bonus, interest on dividends, &c.	494,180 98	
		$1,341,[illegible] 41

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and on hand	$92,622 17
Bonds and Mortgages	1,553,255 00
Loans on Policies in force	2,571,380 40
(The actuarial estimates of the value of the Policies which secure these Notes is about $5,000,000.)	
United States and New-York State Stocks	728,000 00
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums deferred and Premiums and Interest in course of collection and transmission	704,615 91
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds	304,000 00
[Market value of the Securities, $707,675.]	
Interest due to date, and all other property	53,800 38
	$6,304,[illegible] 46

President... HENRY STOKES
Vice-President... C. Y. WEMPLE
Secretary... J. L. HALSEY
Actuary... S. N. STEBBINS
Assistant Secretary... H. Y. WEMPLE

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile, covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
No. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkes Barre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company in Wilkes Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.
Transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.
By order,
G. E. WILLIAMS, Secretary, pro tem.

CITY SEVEN PER CENT. STOCK,
ABOUT TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
Transferable in multiples of $100.
FOR SALE.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

WE OFFER FOR SALE—NEW-YORK Central Park Loan, interest payable quarterly, and due in 1876.

ALSO,

City of Louisville Seven per Cent. Bonds, interest payable semi-annually at Bank of America in this City. WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

A YOUNG MAN OF GENERAL BUSIness experience, for six years past book-keeper and cashier for a large house in this City, desires to become associated in a responsible, permanent and active position with a first-class house; an interest desirable, though not essential; satisfactory assurance of ability and integrity given. Address M. A., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST mortgages in sums of $1,000, $4,000 and $5,000. First mortgages bought. T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 255 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw
RAILWAY COMPANY
EIGHT PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE EQUIPMENT BONDS,
SECURED BY
SINKING FUND.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named Bonds, at 77½, interest payable 1st of January and 1st July.

These Bonds have only 10 years to run, are convertible at any time into the common stock of the Company, and are secured by a sinking fund of $72,000 per annum, six Bonds to be drawn by lot, monthly, commencing August, 1870.

As an additional security, the faith of the Company and of its Board of Directors in their individual capacity is pledged that no further Bonds, or liens shall be made by the Company, until the said issue of bonds shall be converted into a mortgage bond of the Company, which this Company agree to do, as soon as legislative authority can be obtained for this purpose.

Any further information desired will be furnished at the office of

JACQUELIN & DE COPPET,
NO. 18 NEW-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE CO.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FREE of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, at No. 122 Bowery.

CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1870	105,[illegible] 70
ASSETS	$305,[illegible] 70

Offices No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.

SAM'L P. PATTERSON, President.
SAM'L WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Ass't Secretary.
JAN. 12, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 27, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
Cash Capital, $200,000. Net Cash Surplus, $[illegible]
ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1870.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable Feb. 1, next.

JAMES [illegible], Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of [illegible] per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th day of December inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and be closed on the 15th day of January, at the close of business, and be reopened on the [illegible] day of February next.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after the 1st of Feb. next, free of United States tax. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 40 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 18th inst. until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 5.

Six per cent. interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 1st next, after which date also the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1866, will be redeemed in cash.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent., free of Government tax, upon the capital stock, payable on the 20th inst., and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York, and afterwards at the office of the Company in Cleveland.

The transfer books will be closed on the 13th inst. and reopen on the 21st inst.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 7 NASSAU-ST., (Continental Bank Building,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of January inst., after which date and until the 5th day of February next, the transfer books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT ON the Scrip Stock of the United Canal and Railroad Companies of New-Jersey, registered in New-York, is due Jan. 25, and will be received up to Feb. 10. Holders will present their receipts, in order to have the payment indorsed thereon.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st of February prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until 2d of February.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST DUE on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at this office on Feb. 1, 1870, after which date interest will cease.

Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the usual quarterly Dividend, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st February prox.

Transfer books will open 2d February. By order of the Board.

RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

E. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 128 BOWERY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 1st of February.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 160 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1870.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.

D. B. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1870.

PARTIES ENTITLED TO SCRIP for 1867 are requested to ask for it on or before the 31st inst., to avoid forfeiture.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 160 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Cash capital... $500,000 00
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1870... 233,[illegible]

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 27 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.

CHARLES D. HARTSHORNE,
Secretary.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 12 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company maturing Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

Holders willing to make a rebate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on demand from this date.

S. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE,
WORTH AND MOTT STS.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable Feb. 1. Transfer books closed from Jan. 24 to Feb. 1.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a quarterly Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of February.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF New-York have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of taxes, payable on the 1st day of February next.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE Company has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. upon its capital, payable to its stockholders or to their legal representatives, on demand.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 11, 1870.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 Chambers-st.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH!

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.

Interest paid in July next, and semi-annually thereafter, on all deposits of $5 and over, for the number of calendar months that the same may have been on deposit.

Money deposited now will bear interest from the 1st of February at the rate of six per cent.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank books in German, English and French.

E. R. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM FEB. 1.

F. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,000,445 00.

N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after Jan. 17, 1870.

INTEREST on NEW DEPOSITS commences on the first day of each month.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
J. R. WHEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1. Assets, $4,[illegible]; surplus, $[illegible].

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
BY ORDER OF E. W. BURR, RECEIVER AND TRUSTEE.
ELEGANT AND COSTLY DIAMOND AND SOLID GOLD JEWELRY, RUBIES, EMERALDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES, WATCHES, &c., &c., TO BE SOLD PEREMPTORILY AND POSITIVELY, WITHOUT RESERVE, TO CLOSE THE CONCERN, AT THE
LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, SOUTHWEST CORNER 12TH-ST.,
ON
THURSDAY, 27TH, FRIDAY, 28TH, AND SATURDAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1870,
At 10½ o'clock each day, and continuing until all is sold.

In this very valuable collection will be found the finest first-class DIAMONDS, of old and new mines, RUBIES, EMERALDS, PEARLS, OPALS, STONE CAMEOS, of the greatest artists, mounted in the most artistic manner. Jewelry of all descriptions, of the most elegant styles, embracing a very large assortment of BRACELETS AND SETS in enamel and precious stones; a large and superb assortment of DIAMOND RINGS, EARRINGS, of the finest water and cut; also, ladies' CHATELAINES and LEONTINES, gents' and ladies' WATCHES of the best makers and finish; LOCKETS, SEAL RINGS, SCARF PINS, CHAINS, &c., of the best workmanship and finest gold, and other superb jewelry incidental to a first-class Broadway establishment.

TERMS CASH FOR ALL SUMS UNDER $500; OVER THAT AMOUNT, FOUR MONTHS' INDORSED NOTES, APPROVED BY THE TRUSTEE. ALL CREDITS TO BE ARRANGED FOR BEFORE THE SALE.

The goods will be on exhibition at our galleries as above on and after MONDAY, 24th inst., until sales. Catalogues at galleries and offices of the Auctioneers.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

RECEIVERS' AND MORTGAGEES' SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
THE ENTIRE FURNITURE,
FIXTURES AND STOCK
OF THE GLENHAM HOTEL,
NOS. 151, 153 AND 155 5TH-AV.

The above is entirely new, and was furnished by Messrs. R. L. Solomons & Sons, Messrs. Brauneder? & Mets, and others.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, commencing THIS DAY, the 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and continuing each day until the whole is disposed of, viz.: elegant Wilton and Brussels carpetings, parlor suits, [illegible], superb mirrors, damask, [illegible] and lace curtains, rich [illegible], elegant black walnut chamber furniture, in great variety, the finest hair mattresses, spring beds, feather bolsters and pillows, a large assortment of entirely new bed and table linen, elegant bronze chandeliers and brackets, a large quantity of fine China and glassware, and everything appertaining to a first-class hotel.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY J. B. SINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 25, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

1,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
100 cases Basket Figs.
[illegible] drums Smyrna Figs, four and eight pounds.
[illegible] cases Smyrna Figs, two pound drums.
1,500 packages Malaga Raisins.

At 11½ o'clock, within their store, whatever may be the state of the weather, 3,500 frails new crop Dates, just landed.

Immediately after, on pier No. 11, East River:
1,250 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
[illegible] boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig Rosh, Messina.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 25 and 26, at 7 o'clock—Sale of a PRIVATE LIBRARY comprising an exceedingly fine collection of STANDARD and ILLUSTRATED WORKS, in fine bindings. Catalogues ready; books on exhibition.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 28 and 29, sale of a large collection of ENGLISH BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., just received from England. See catalogue.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 75,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Captain Green............Jan. 26, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO, Captain Williams......Feb. 2, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain Girard.........Feb. 9, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain Forsyth......Feb. 16, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain Price.........Feb. 23, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain Cutting..............March 2, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 26 | Palmyra, Thursd'y, Feb. 3
Samaria, Thursd'y, Jan. 20 | Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Feb. 9
Calabria, Wed'sd'y, Jan. 26 | Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10
Marathon, Th'rsd'y, Jan. 27 | Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16
Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2 | Tarifa, Thursday, Feb. 17
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin.....$130 gold. Second Cabin.....$80 gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....................$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers, are intended to sail as follows:
INDIA..........Jan. 29 | ANGLIA.........Feb. 19
CAMBRIA.........Feb. 5 | COLUMBIA........Feb. 26
IOWA...........Feb. 12 | EUROPA.........Mar. 5
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $60 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Mar. 19
Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway tickets, $145 and $80.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BOSTON, (via Halifax,)..........Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.........Saturday, Jan. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Feb. 5, 9 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax,)..........Tuesday, Feb. 8, 11 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin..........$100 | Steerage..........$35
To London..........105 | To London..........40
To Paris..........115 | To Paris..........50
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. | STEERAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool..........$90 | Liverpool..........$30
Halifax..........20 | Halifax..........15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, from Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, Thomas, Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 12 M.
DENMARK, Forbes, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
VIRGINIA, Thomas, Saturday, Feb. 5.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
FEB. 5—ARIZONA, Captain Maury, connecting with COLORADO, Captain Farnsworth.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Feb. 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

ST. DOMINGO STEAM LINE.
FOR PORTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.
The regular mail steamer
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. DELANOY,
will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
EXCURSION TICKETS for the voyage out and home, which includes board on the vessel while in the above ports, $100, gold.
Parties wishing to visit a milder climate during the Winter and Spring months will find this a most eligible opportunity. Hotel accommodations at St. Domingo City can be had at "Mons. Auguste's" at $2, gold, per day.
Price of passage to Porto Plata, gold..........$50
Price of passage to Samana and St. Domingo, gold..$60
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh, Feb. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Slocum, March 22.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
LEO, Captain Dearborn, TUESDAY, Jan. 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, THURSDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN JACINTO, Captain Atkins, SATURDAY, Jan. 29, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Captain Crowell, SATURDAY, Jan. 29, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP CATHARINE WHITING,
Captain HOWES,
On THURSDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
The ALABAMA will follow and sail on TUESDAY, Feb. 1.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 96 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing Packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON, S.C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.
The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail
THURSDAY, Jan. 27, 1870, at 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail Feb. 3.

FOR HAVANA.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, EDWARD WHITEHURST, Commander, will be dispatched from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Deaken, Tuesday, Feb. 22.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Jan. 27.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, Feb. 3.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Feb. 10.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:20, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (daily,) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M., (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 6 P. M.
[illegible]
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)
For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)
For Newburgh and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M. (23d-st. 11 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., 5:45 P. M., 6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only, *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway, corner 23d-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M. for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M. for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander Lewis. Commander Simmons.
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN WITH EXcellent City references, a situation as general servant, or to cook, wash and iron, in a small family; makes excellent bread and biscuit; wages $14 a month. Call at No. 308 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE English girl, a situation as first-class cook; gets up recherche dinners and suppers; would engage by day work or permanently; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 240 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl, Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress; also a good cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of reference. Call at No. 480 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced woman as thorough cook in a first-class boarding house or restaurant, by the day or week; best of reference. Call at No. 156 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman a situation as cook; very respectable; is a very good cook; can take care of milk and butter; country or City; has the best of City testimonials. Apply at No. 259 4th-av., new No. 285.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook who thoroughly understands her business; excellent City references. Apply at No. 217 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to get some washing at her own residence, by the dozen, week or month. Call at No. 49 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to general housework; City reference. Call for two days at No. 337 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. Call at No. 351 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion; understands nursing or chamberwork. Call at No. 219 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., basement floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW woman and her daughter to do the housework of a small family; has the best of reference. Call at No. 346 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; best references. Call for two days at No. 207 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing; good City reference. Call in the store, No. 426 4th-av., one door from 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl, a situation as cook in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,237 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG German girl, a situation to do general housework, or as chambermaid and nurse. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE WITH five years' City reference, a situation in the City or country, to take charge of an invalid lady or gentleman; or a baby from its birth; sews neatly; understands bringing a baby up by hand. Call at No. 208 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as cook; willing to assist with the washing; is a first-class bread and biscuit maker; understands soups and game; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 49th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as good cook; understands bread and biscuits; also meats, soups, pastry and desserts; would assist with coarse washing, if required; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 347 West 19th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as a good cook; is an excellent baker; would assist with washing and ironing if required; good City reference. Apply at No. 238 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUAtion by an American woman; or would take care of an invalid lady; can give a number of years' reference from her present employer at Harlem. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 140 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant woman as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands bread and biscuit baking; good references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 433 East 12th-st., in store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress and to assist with any other work; understands ladies' hair-dressing; no objection to the country. Call or address at her present employer's, No. 30 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable German woman as housekeeper or nurse; can teach growing children English or German; also plain seamstress; good testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 395 4th-av., old No. 323.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN A SITuation as first-class laundress in a gentleman's family; is capable of doing up ladies' and gentlemen's linen in the best manner. Can be seen at No. 30 23d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class chambermaid, in the City or country. No objection to a boarding house or hotel. Good City reference given. Call at No. 1,223 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands soups, meats and pastry; is neat in her kitchen; City reference. Call at No. 223 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; has the best of references. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has good City references; no objection to country. Apply at No. 340 6th-av., corner 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH girl, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid. Call for two days at No. 142 Avenue C.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family. Call at No. 205 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family; understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 267 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 216 East 21st-street.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do housework; has City reference. Call at No. 264 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid; will assist in washing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 111 West 18th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 417 East 17th-st.

WANTED—WASHING, IRONING AND fluting done in the neatest style at No. 201 1st-av., second floor, back room.

GERMAN, AMERICAN, FRENCH, Scotch help our specialty, and Catholic and Protestant Irish constantly on hand at the International, No. 136 6th-av., above 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by a very experienced and responsible young Englishman of Protestant principles; is a thorough groom and driver; understands plain gardening, milking, &c.; would like a place with a cottage for his wife; no children; is a careful and valuable man; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of good experience; is a careful City driver; would be found trustworthy and obliging; has first-class City and country references. Call or address J. M., feed store, No. 14 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener and farmer by a thoroughly practical man; understands his business in all its branches; is married, and has one child; his wife can take care of dairy and poultry; three years' reference. Address A. M., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as groom and coachman in a private family; perfectly understands the care of harness and carriages, and the proper treatment of horses, having the best of City references. Address J. M., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family; understands waiting at table and general in-door work thoroughly; can act as valet if required; good testimonials. Address M., Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHman as gardener in all branches; thoroughly understands greenhouse and grapery; no incumbrance; six years' reference from last place. Call or address No. 233 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business and is worthy of confidence. Call or address T. W., No. 63 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best references. Address J. T., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, A situation as coachman and groom, or groom, or to make himself generally useful; best of reference; knows the City. Address C. Y., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable young man; is a good groom and first-class driver; understands his business as gardener. Address for two days G. L., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S AND GROOM'S situation by a man of long experience in City driving; thoroughly understands his business; will make himself useful; unexceptionable City references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; has City reference. Call at No. 474 7th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; has best references as coachman from last employer. Address M. D., Box No. 190 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG German, who speaks good English, a situation as waiter in a family, or in any other capacity in a house or about a store. Apply at 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUation as first cook and carver; City or country. Apply at WILLETTE'S, No. 28½ Cornelia-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE BONNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE Française, sachant coiffer et faire les robes, avec de bons renseignements, désire se placer dans une famille. S'adresser au No. 19 West 4ème rue; venir pour deux jours.

HELP WANTED.

$ $

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK a respectable girl; also a nurse girl; Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BUSINESS THAT IS NOT AFFECTED BY hard times, and which will pay very handsome profits without regard to the scarcity of money, is what all who consult this column are looking for. This is what we offer to parties having moderate capital. The net profits are 100 per cent. The market is here or anywhere in the Union. The article will be supplied at the cost guaranteed. The demand is positive and goods staple. A strict examination solicited. Parties from other States invited as well as City residents. E. B. ROBERTS & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

$3,000.—PARTNER WANTED TO take charge of an established manufacturing business in a neighboring city. To a business man, it is an opportunity to realize at least $3,000 per annum. It will bear investigation. References given and required. Address SAFETY, Box No. 84 Times Office, with name, &c.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A SPRING factory near New-York City, with all necessary machinery for carrying on the manufacture of carriage springs. Machinery in good order. Terms easy. For particulars address Post Office Box No. 380, New-York City.

A PARTNER WANTED IN THE OWNership of a well-known valuable patent medicine; it is well established already, additional capital (about $10,000) being necessary to conduct the business. Address, with real name, G. N., Box No. 160 Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
In consequence of the great reduction in GOLD, and in order to make room for SPRING IMPORTATIONS, they will continue the
SPECIAL SALE AT RETAIL
IN
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
QUILTS,
LINENS,
WHITE GOODS,
PIQUES, IN NEW PATTERNS,
PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
&c., &c.
The various stocks will be LARGELY REPLENISHED and STILL FURTHER ATTRACTIONS offered, to which they respectfully call attention.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

MOURNING GOODS.
A FURTHER REDUCTION.
Final closing out sale previous to removal in a few days. IMPERIAL CLOTH, EMPRESS CLOTH, TAMISE CLOTH, CANTON CLOTH, OTTOMAN VELOURS, BOMBAZINES, BLACK ALPACAS, BLACK SILKS and POPLINS, SECOND MOURNING POPLINS and VELOURS, ASTRAKAN CLOTH, BEAVERS and WATERPROOF CLOTH.
GOOD BARGAINS.
A lot of Summer goods and remnants at nominal prices. Handsome CRAPE VAILS, slightly damaged, very low.
BONNETS, SUITS and SACQUES at a corresponding sacrifice.
JACKSON'S, No. 551 Broadway.

MACY Housekeeping Goods. MACY
MACY House Furnishing Goods MACY
MACY Ribbons and Millinery Goods. MACY
MACY Hosiery and Gloves, &c. MACY
EVERYTHING ELSE.
MACY Laces and Embroideries. MACY
MACY Small wares and Trimmings. MACY
MACY Toys and Fancy Goods. MACY
MACY Books and Stationery. MACY
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av., New-York.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.
Ladies' and Gents' French Kid, light and dark, reduced to 80 cents; children's 25, 50, 75; lots of Winter gloves at 25 and 50 cents. For 30 days only. At ELGER'S, No. 880 and 883 Broadway, near 19th-st. East side.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 3 NORTH WASHINGTON-square.—Large and elegantly furnished rooms, fronting the park, suitable for two families and a few gentlemen; location unsurpassed; table and appointments first class; references.

NO. 159 WEST 15TH-ST.—TWO FURnished rooms, together or singly, without board, to gentlemen only; family private; references exchanged.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with good rooms and board by applying to R. H. SMITH, No. 32 Beekman-st., N. Y., or at 68 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

A NICE, LARGE, FURNISHED ROOM to a single gentleman; $2 a week; first-class private house and location. Apply at No. 214 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.

ROOMS HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY furnished, with excellent board, at reasonable prices, for single gentlemen, at No. 20 West 22d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two rooms, with board, No. 41 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

NO. 21 WEST 39TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—An entire floor to let, with private table; references given and required.

A COMFORTABLY - FURNISHED bed and sitting room, on second floor, to let with board. Apply at No. 67 Clinton-place.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD FOR ONE month, for a gentleman and wife, near 5th-av., between 23d and 42d sts., with dinner at noon. Address, with terms, Post Office Box No. 144, Southport, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD BOARD FOR THREE OR four gentlemen at Hudson City, twelve minutes from ferry by three lines; terms moderate. Address D. S., Box No. 114 Times Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES B. COE, ELLSWORTH S. SHENEHON, JACOB H. DEWITT, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles B. Coe, Ellsworth S. Shenehon and Jacob H. Dewitt, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of January, 1870.
jal1-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS A. BENNETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest to appear on the 21 day of February, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 4, and show cause why the petition of the Bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 8th January, 1870.
jal1-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS S. DRISCOLL and GEORGE E. PALMER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Francis S. Driscoll, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 8th January, 1870.
jal1-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM MOORE, bankrupt.—No. 2,111.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Abraham Moore, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of January, 1870.
jal8-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM MOORE, bankrupt.—No. 2,111.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham Moore, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1870.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
jal8-law3wTu*

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale, capacity about 30 gallons each. To be seen at No. 104 Pearl-st., up stairs.

CHLORODYNE.
The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids.—Beware of spurious imitations of
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.
To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

REDUCTION ON CABLE MESSAGES TO AND FROM HAVANA, CUBA.
TO TAKE EFFECT JAN. 1, 1870.
For ten words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the United States, east of the Mississippi River, including St. Louis, Mo., and excepting Key West, Fla., $5 (gold.) For each word over ten words, 50c. (gold.)
For ten words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company west of the Mississippi River, excepting St. Louis, Mo., $7 50 (gold.) For each word over ten words, 75c. (gold.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
C. A. SYRES & STAAB.................................Directors
THIS EVENING,
Second and farewell success of
MRS. HOWARD PAUL,
In the role of
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
which is pronounced a finer rendering than any yet seen in New-York. The piece is produced with
A FINE CAST,
comprising M. Girrebeuk as Fritz, M. Duchesne as General Boum, M. Genot as Baron Puck, and M. Francis as Prince Paul.
SPLENDID COSTUMES
Made expressly for this revival.
THE LARGEST CHORUS
ever heard in Opera Bouffe. Splendid Mise-en-scene.
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
led by ROBERT STOEPEL, (by kind permission of A. Daly, Esq.)
Seats for sale six nights in advance, at the French Theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Bullman's, No. 114 Broadway.
SATURDAY EVENING,
COMEDIE—LA PAPILLONNE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
HAMLET.
FOURTH HAMLET MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, JAN. 29, at ONE.
SATURDAY EVENING,
EMMA WALLER
in her great impersonation of
MEG MERRILIES.
The curtain rises precisely at 7¾.
For the better accommodation of the public, the box sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,
at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....................................Director
CINDERELLA MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
THE NEW PROGRAMME.
THE WONDERFUL DENZERS,
in their extraordinary acrobatic exploits.
The laughable equestrian comicality entitled
BILLY BUTTON.
The spirited equestrian diversion called
BLIND MAN'S BUFF.
EXCITING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE
in great variety, introducing
NEW ARTISTS and NEW ACTS.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.
CINDERELLA AT BOTH MATINEES.
CINDERELLA AT BOTH MATINEES.

LEVY'S GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT.
At Association Hall, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, assisted by the following EMINENT ARTISTS:
Mme. MARIA SALVOTTI..............................Soprano
Mr. WM. MACDONALD, (Ole Bull Troupe).....Tenor
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON..............................Pianist
Mr. H. L. MORA, Organist...................CONDUCTOR
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the music stores and at the door. Doors open at 7¼. Concert at 8.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN
Will deliver his popular lecture, "What a Blind Man Saw in England," in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1870, at 8 o'clock.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MISSION WORK of
St. Ann's Free Church for Deaf Mutes.
Mr. Myron A. Ward will preside at the organ.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, (numbered,) $1. May be had at Macoy's, No. 117 Broadway, and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

ORGAN RECITAL.
SAMUEL P. WARREN
will give his second recital of CLASSICAL ORGAN MUSIC, at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the music stores and at the door.

RIVARDE MUSICAL CLUB.
Grand Concert in behalf of the Baptist Home for the Aged will be held in Apollo Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1870, at 8 o'clock. Tickets $1 50 each, to be had at the principal music stores, Sheldon's Bookstore, and the Publication Society, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S 24TH successive "DEATH TO ENGLAND" LECTURE; PRESIDENTIAL GREENBACK COURSE OF 1,000. TAMMANY NEXT SUNDAY. ("Concupiscence, or Mental Adultery."—St. Paul.) Appointments: Owego, (second lecture,) 24th; Penn Yan, second lecture,) 25th; Oneida, (second lecture,) 26th; Elmira, 27th; Jamestown, 28th; Buffalo, (third lecture,) "Grand Fenian demonstration," 29th; New-York, Sunday, (sixth night,) 30th, "Old Fogies of the Bible;" Rome, 31st; Watertown, (second lecture,) Feb. 1; Cambridge, 2d; New-Brunswick, (second lecture,) 3d; Salem, 4th; Poughkeepsie, 5th; New-York, Sunday, (seventh night,) 6th; ("Muscular Christianity—Matthew, xiv., 27—'Hit his I; be not afraid';) Waterbury, 7th; Pittsfield, 8th; Glen's Falls, 9th; Easton, (second lecture,) 10th; Danville, (second lecture,) 11th; Sunbury, 12th; New-York, Sunday, (eighth night,) 13th; (Deuteronomy, xxiii., 1; "No eunuch admitted in the inner circle;" Danbury, (second lecture,) 14th; Holyoke, (second lecture,) 15th; Northampton, (second lecture,) 16th; Springfield, (second lecture,) 17th; Sing Sing, 18th. 120 engagements ahead. GEO. F. BEMIS, Private Secretary, No. 127 Grand-st.

GRAND CONCERT—FOR THE BENEFIT of the German Ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, at 8 P. M., at STEINWAY HALL, with the kind assistance of the following eminent artists:
Miss Janauschek, Declamation; Miss Anna Mehlig, Piano; Miss Beebe, Soprano; Mr. Fr. Steins, Baritone; Mr. C. Werner, Violoncello; Mr. Von Inten, Piano. Tickets $1; at Steinway Hall and at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

LECTURES

LECTURE ON CHARLOTTE BRONTE
BY
LAURA C. HOLLOWAY,
COOPER INSTITUTE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 252 AND 254 5TH-AV.

DOLBEAR'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., over Aitken & Miller's,
is now open, day and evening, for private instruction in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, &c. Messrs. Dolbear aim to make this the most complete commercial institution in the country. They devote their entire time and attention to their pupils and promise success to every student. N. B.—A private parlor is reserved exclusively for ladies.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE OF PENmanship and Bookkeeping, Booth's building, 6th-av. and 23d-st. Established 1836; full success guaranteed to all. Terms reduced this week.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 151 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 23d September. Circulars sent on request.

ST. MARY'S HALL, BURLINGTON, N. J.—The sixty-sixth semi-annual term of this well-known and popular school for young ladies begins Feb. 15. Terms, $225, and no extra charges. A few vacancies. For admission or information address the Principal.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE (Preparatory Department.)—The forty-seventh half-yearly term begins as above. Address the Rector.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 13 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson.—The Spring Term will commence Feb. 2. Pupils entering any time previously, will be charged only from that date. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT NORTHPORT, L. I.—A few children from the City admitted. For terms address D. R. BEALE, Northport, L. I.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A FRENCH TEACHER FOR A class of six gentlemen, two evenings in the week, at the teacher's residence. Address CLASS, stating terms, &c., Box No. 126 Times Office.

MALE TEACHER WANTED FOR THE Grammar Department of the Public School, Perth Amboy, N. J. Address CHARLES KEEN, Perth Amboy.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works
have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

PERSONAL.

JEUDI MAL. ALICE.

EDWARD SALOMON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
No. 161 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
AND
A SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.
WILL BE PRESENTED WITH NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, UNIFORMS AND COSTUMES, Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON'S FINE DRAMA,
OURS.
A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND,
in addition to the usual orchestra of the theatre, has been engaged in order to give increased effect and beauty to the general pictures.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss E. MESTAYER, Miss DAY.
ACT FIRST.
A THUNDER SHOWER AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.
ACT SECOND.
"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."
ACT THIRD.
THE HUT—THE BAND OF "OURS."
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
In consequence of the great crowds and the increasing demands at the box office, for its repetition, it will be presented
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Due notice will be given of the revival of CENTRAL PARK and WILD OATS, and of the production of MASKS AND FACES.
SCHOOL and LOST AT SEA in active preparation.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
West 24th-st., one door from Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager.........AUGUSTIN DALY
NATIVE TALENT TRIUMPHANT.
SURF;
OR,
SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH.
OLIVE LOGAN'S NEW LOCAL COMEDY.
THE GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
SEASON.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
And for the
SATURDAY MATINEES.
The great SURF SCENE NIGHTLY ENCORED!
THEATRE CROWDED!
DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.
In consequence of the great success of SURF, the production of Mr. Augustin Daly's adaptation of FROU FROU is postponed till further notice.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR.................................MAX MARETZEK
SECOND SEASON OF TWENTY NIGHTS.
OPENING NIGHT,
TUESDAY, FEB. 1, 1870.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.
SUBSCRIPTION list closes next WEDNESDAY, 26th inst.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Each subscriber for the season will be entitled to admission, free of charge, to the
FOURTH ANNUAL
BAL D'OPERA ITALIEN,
which will take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 10.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH.
THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.
Hash you not seen the new Pantomime?
Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Frisco's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-NIGHT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Now open, day and evening, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., the Third Winter Exhibition, including the Third Annual Collection of the American Society of Painters in Water Colors.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND Statistical Society, Cooper Institute, second floor, east side.—TUESDAY, Jan. 25, 1870, at 8 o'clock P. M. the annual meeting and election of officers will be held, when
HON. C. P. DALY,
President of the Society, will deliver an annual address. Subject—*Recent Explorations and Theories for Reaching the North Pole.*
E. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.
Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Class now forming for Monday and Thursday mornings. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, No. 65 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The undersigned having been for the last forty years a full, equal and senior partner of the lately dissolved firm of A. BININGER & CO., established in 1778, and having commenced anew next door below the old stand, under the firm name of A. BININGER CLARK & SON, (Successor,) have been restrained by Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court of New-York, from using my BAPTISMAL name of BININGER, also that of SUCCESSOR, I would hereby inform the public that for the present, and until my name Bininger be restored to me by Judge Gilbert, I shall do business in the Wine, Liquor and Fine Family Grocery trade, under the name and title of ABRAHAM B. CLARK & SON, No. 90 Liberty-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of H. W. BELCHER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the copartners are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
HENRY W. BELCHER,
JAN. 17, 1870. WILLIAM G. DICKINSON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name and style of BELCHER, PARK & CO., for the transaction of a grocery and commission business in the City of New-York.
HENRY W. BELCHER,
NOEL R. PARK,
JAN. 17, 1870. JAMES H. BELCHER.

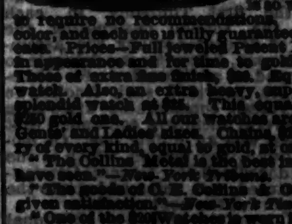
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.
WM. EDGAR BIRD,
JAMES C. GODFREY.
The business of the late firm of WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO. will be continued by the undersigned at No. 61 Front-st. WM. EDGAR BIRD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of BLAKE, MASON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
CLARENCE A. BLAKE,
E. DEWITT MASON.
The wholesale business will be continued, and all claims against BLAKE, MASON & CO. settled by
CLARENCE A. BLAKE,
Room No. 6, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
JAN. 24, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of E. A. HAYT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. A. HAYT is duly authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
(Signed,) E. A. HAYT,
JAMES WILSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.
MR. JOHN W. ELLIS, (LATE PRESIdent of the First National Bank of Cincinnati,) has this day been admitted a partner in our firm. We shall continue the regular banking business as heretofore. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.



$15. $20. $25.

THE COLLINS WATCH FACTORY.
The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal," (Improved Oroide.) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches is so well established as to require no recommendation. They retain their color, and each one is fully guaranteed by special certificate. Prices—Full jeweled Patent Levers, $15. Equal in appearance and for time to gold ones costing $150. Those of extra fine finish, $20. Equaling a $200 gold watch. Also, an extra heavy, superbly finished and splendid watch at $25. This equals in appearance a $250 gold one. All our watches are in hunting cases, Gents' and Ladies' sizes. Chains, $2 to $8. Also, Jewelry of every kind, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.
"The Collins Metal is the best imitation of gold we have seen."—*New-York Tribune.*
"The goods of C. E. Collins & Co. have invariably given satisfaction."—*New-York Times.*
"One of the $20 Watches is worn in our office, and we have no hesitation in recommending them."—*Pomeroy's Democrat.*
TO CLUBS—Where Six Watches are ordered at one time, we send a Seventh watch free. Goods sent by express to all parts of the United States, to be paid for on delivery. C. E. COLLINS & CO., No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $350.
T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, Broadway and East 18th-st., near 2d-av., N.Y.

REMOVAL.

BEEBE & BROTHER HAVE REMOVED from No. 149 Front-st. to No. 104 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON LAST WEDNESDAY, A BLACK and tan DOG, if returned to P. L. R., southeast corner of 25th-st. and Madison-av., will receive $20 reward. No questions asked.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr.....................................Proprietor
The great French Burlesque,
JOCRISSE, THE JUGGLER.
Jocrisse, the Juggler..........Mr. GEO. C. BONIFACE
Third week of the charming vocalist,
MISS NULLY PRIMM.
Jacquot's rattling Comedietta,
COOL AS A CUCUMBER.
Plumper.......................Mr. GEO. C. BONIFACE
MONDAY, TUESDAY,
WEDNESDAY.
ADMISSION...................................FIFTY CENTS
NOTICE.—The advanced state of the Grand Spectacular and Legendary Romance, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS
(by JOS. C. FOSTER and JOHN B. MCDONOUGH,) enable the management to announce that the first representation of the
EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTION
will take place POSITIVELY on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 31, 1870.
NOTICE.—The Grand Opera House will be closed on the evenings of THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 28, 29, for final rehearsals of the Grand Spectacular and Legendary Romance, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
preparatory to its first public representation on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 31, 1870.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER
TUESDAY, JAN. 25,
THIRD WEEK IN AMERICA OF
MR. FECHTER,
and MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERQ.
The grand romantic drama from the French entitled
RUY BLAS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1870,
will be presented the drama entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
Henri de Lagardere..............................MR. FECHTER
Blanche de Nevers........................MISS LE CLERQ
The play will be produced with a
POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS,
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY,
COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, &c., &c.
Box office open six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
PAUL PRY AND ROBERT MACAIRE.
HOUSES THRONGED. HOUSES THRONGED.
GEO. L. FOX AS PAUL PRY. TWO PIECES
GEO. L. FOX AS JAQUES STROP. EVERY
GEO. L. FOX AS PAUL PRY. EVENING,
GEO. L. FOX AS JAQUES STROP. WEDNESDAY
GEO. L. FOX AS PAUL PRY. AND
GEO. L. FOX AS JAQUES STROP. SATURDAY
GEO. L. FOX AS PAUL PRY. MATINEES,
GEO. L. FOX AS JAQUES STROP. UNTIL
GEO. L. FOX AS PAUL PRY. FURTHER
GEO. L. FOX AS JAQUES STROP. NOTICE.
GEO. L. FOX AS PAUL PRY. COME
GEO. L. FOX AS JAQUES STROP. EARLY.
NOTICE.—Mr. GEO. L. FOX will shortly appear as AMINADAB SLEEK and TOBIAS SHORTCUT. Also as HAMLET.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
BROADWAY, CORNER 30TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
MENAGERIE OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
TWO DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES DAILY.
TWO "ORIGINAL" OF ALL "CARDIFF" GIANTS.
At 2 daily, WILLIAM TELL. OLIVIA AND ROSA RAND SISTERS. | At 8 P. M., IXION and DORABELLA. LISA WEBER Burlesque Company.

TAMMANY. N. Y. A. CO.
LAST NIGHTS of BAD DICKEY and ALLEN PETTENGILL, DELEHANTY and HENGLER'S MINSTRELS. ROBERT NICKLE, the World's Prestidigitateur. Prof. ROBERTS' Magical Allusions. All the six theatres open. Admission, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents. In active preparation, THE SEVEN.
Copyright secured.

BOWERY THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK OF BUCK, BUCK, HOW MANY HORNS, OR GOLD AT 1854 INDORSED BY PRESS AND PUBLIC AS BEING THE BEST PANTOMIME OF THE AGE. 25,000 PEOPLE HAVE SEEN IT. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

CARNAVAL—1870.
THE GRAND BALL.
PARE AND TRAVESTIE.
CERCLE FRANCAIS de L'HARMONIE
31. JANUARY. 31.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GREAT CARNIVALESTIC NOVELTIES,
NEW AND ORIGINAL QUADRILLE,
KO-KO-RI-KO.
Arranged by
MAESTRO BRIDIDI.
Danced by the pupils of the renowned
PROFESSOR MARKOWSKI.
Great Parisian Extravaganza,
CRESOPANPOPIVAS,
&c., &c., &c.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF
100 MUSICIANS,
UNDER THEODORE THOMAS' DIRECTION.
Tickets and boxes at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the principal hotels.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT,
PRECINCT NO. 29, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1870.
NOTICE.—CARRIAGES CONVEYING COMpany to the "Cercle Francais de L'Harmonie," at the Academy of Music, on WEDNESDAY evening, Jan. 26, will approach from the north through Irving-place, passing out through 14th-st. In taking up coaches will form in 14th-st., towards 3d-av. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be $1 for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection. JAMES GREER, Captain and Inspector Hackney Coaches.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will dispose of one hundred pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between 32d-st. and 34th-st., in the City of New-York.—NOTICE.—The undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings or premises to be taken or damaged in said proceeding, to present their claims, demands or interests in any of such lands, buildings or premises to the care of Hon. Thomas Murphy, Chairman of the Commissioners, at their office, No. 32 Nassau-st., (Room No. 24,) on any day prior to the 1st day of February, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or in default thereof the awards for damages will be made to "unknown owners."—Dated New-York, Jan. 13, 1870.
THOMAS MURPHY,
CHAS. G. CORNELL, } Commissioners.
JAS. S. HENNESSEY,

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1870.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons that the assessment rolls of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1870, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870, and will remain open until the 30th day of April, 1870, inclusive, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law.
GEO. H. ANDREWS,
W. H. KING,
NATHANIEL SANDS,
THOS. J. CREAMER,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUant to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN RAYNOR, late of the town of Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of business, No. 78 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated Dec. 9, 1869.
dl4-law6mTu* HIRAM RAYNOR, Executor, &c.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. F. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 35 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 23 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 5 City Hall-place.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 9 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7; Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for strictures, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvic viscera, disease and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 38 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 40 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Yesterday one of the United States Commissioners and one of the Assistant Attorneys were engaged in a private examination for the purpose of ascertaining what degree of credibility attaches to the testimony of the witnesses appearing for the Government in the Eighteenth-street distillery case.

Yesterday, ISAAC SCHWARZWAELDER, who recently rebutted his own testimony as a Government witness in the Hester-street distillery case, on being placed on the stand for the defence, was arrested on a charge of having, in July, 1868, carried on the business of a distiller at Newtown, L.I., without paying the special tax required by law. He was held for examination.

There will be a partial eclipse of the sun next Monday. This eclipse will be invisible in the United States, but visible in the Antarctic regions. The northern limit passes about 10° south of the extreme southern point of South America. The last contact of the moon with the sun takes place south of the Cape of Good Hope. The Washington mean time of conjunction in right ascension of the moon with the sun will occur at 9:15:15 A. M.

The officers and members of Company I, Twelfth Regiment, gave their fourth annual hop last evening, at Apollo Hall. Captain JOHN H. FRENCH and his command were highly successful in their efforts to secure the pleasure of their numerous guests.

Last evening Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, who was provided with a bench warrant issued by Judge BEDFORD, arrested GEORGE R. NASH, proprietor of the Comstock House, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, on a charge of obtaining liquors valued at $1,800 from BRITTON & CO., No. 83 Murray-street. The prisoner formerly kept a hotel in Fourteenth-street, near Broadway, and it is stated that the fraudulent practices charged against him were engaged in at that time. He was then arrested and held for examination before Justice DODGE.

Rev. Mr. MILBURN lectures on "What a Blind Man Saw in England," this evening, in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, in aid of the mission work of St. Ann's Free Church.

The regular monthly sociable of the Eastern Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association came off last evening at their rooms, No. [illegible] Grand-street. The affair passed off very agreeably.

Rev. E. C. SWEETSER delivered a lecture on "Individuality" at the Bleecker-street Universalist Church last evening. He pointed out the necessity of individuality of thought in the attainment of any moral greatness, and showed by reference to history that on perfect freedom in this respect depended our hopes of moral elevation. The lecture, which occupied over an hour, was frequently applauded.

The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening at the hall of the new building, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. The report of the various Committees showed that a large amount of good work had been done during the past month. The names of 345 new members were presented for election. An amendment to the Constitution was adopted making the fee for life membership $100 in place of $20. After the business had been dispatched an interesting address was made by Rev. E. P. Rogers.

During Prince ARTHUR's short visit to this City, several ladies of leading position endeavored to prevail upon him to take part in various social festivities. It was proposed to give a ball at the Academy of Music specially in his honor, but the offer was at once declined. A well-known gentleman then good-naturedly suggested a grand ball to which the Prince was to be invited, and the profits handed over to the Dramatic Fund. This also was found impracticable. We believe, however, that a half promise was made that the Prince would attend the Charity Ball early next month, and with this the ladies were compelled to be satisfied.

JOHN KRONING was arraigned before Alderman MOORE, yesterday, on a charge of having assaulted PATRICK JOYCE, of No. 16 Mulberry-street, with a hatchet. The Alderman held the prisoner for trial.

Coroner SCHIRMER was notified yesterday to hold an inquest at Bellevue Hospital over the remains of KATE MALLON, aged 10 years, who met her death through injuries received on Sunday by being run over by a Fourteenth-street car.

A notorious sneak thief, who gave his name as GEORGE JONES, but who was known by the detectives to possess half a dozen aliases, was held to answer, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of burglary and stealing property worth $600 from FRANK H. PAGE, of No. 100 Clinton-place.

CONRAD KESSLER and JULIUS WAGNER quarreled in a lager beer saloon, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue, on Sunday evening. KESSLER struck WAGNER in the forehead with a glass, inflicting a dangerous wound. KESSLER was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, but was remanded to await the result of WAGNER's injuries, who lies in a precarious condition at Bellevue Hospital.

MARGARET O'BRIEN was acquitted in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, on an indictment charging her with stealing $80 from HENRY OLMSTEAD, at a house in Sullivan-street.

GEORGE SMITH was charged, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, with trying to break into the premises of Mrs. MARGARET A. BUTCHER, No. 252 West Twelfth-street, on the preceding evening. He was caught in the act by Officer CARTER, of the Ninth Precinct, by whom he was arrested. SMITH was held to answer.

On Friday evening the hotel of Mr. LOUIS SMITH, No. 449 Sixth-avenue, was broken into and a number of billiard balls, worth $105, were taken away. They were subsequently offered for sale by HERMAN CORDES at the Washington Hotel, and CORDES was arrested. He was arraigned yesterday before Judge SHANDLEY, at Jefferson Market, and committed for trial.

ROBERT SHORT was held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for stealing two blankets worth $30, the property of JOSEPH F. HILL.

PATRICK HANNON, residing in Ninetieth-street, near Fourth-avenue, was thrown from his cart yesterday, at Seventy-fifth-street and Third-avenue, and had both legs broken. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

OTTO HEINS, a German, 15 years of age, employed as a porter at the store of WHITMORE & HITCHCOCK, No. 271 Duane-street, yesterday fell through the hatchway, from the fifth floor to the third, and was fatally injured. He was taken to his home, corner of Grand and Second streets, Williamsburg.

Sneak thieves, Saturday night, entered the boarding house No. 97 Clinton-place, while the inmates were at dinner, and stole from the hall four overcoats and a hat, worth $100. No clue has been obtained to either the thieves or the property.

ANNIE PHILLIPS, a fugitive from Boston, where she was under bail for $700, was arrested yesterday at No. 86 West Houston-street by Detectives VAUGHAN and NIVEN, at the instance of her bondsman, WM. METCALF. She was taken to Boston by the afternoon train.

JAMES VALLELY, who lived in Avenue A, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, died suddenly last evening. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

BROOKLYN.

The premises now occupied by the Cunard steamers at Jersey City are soon to be taken possession of by the authorities, and the streets cut through to the water front. The increased business of the line has long required more extensive accommodations, but until lately it was not decided where the agents could procure a water front adapted to their wants. Within a few days they have surveyed the property now occupied by the shipyard of E. F. WILLIAMS, at Greenpoint, and that adjoining known as the Cunningham property. The location is one that will give an extended front with deep water, and the channel will permit of piers being run out into the East River at least 400 feet, and out of the strong tideway, so that the steamers can leave the Company's dock at any time of the tide.

The Central Presbyterian Church in Schermerhorn-street, of which Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE is pastor, is to be offered for sale. If it should be sold, a large temporary structure is to be erected to enable the trustees to discover how large an edifice they shall need. They have resolved to have it free, with the understanding, however, that when a man has selected a pew he shall have undisturbed possession of it, as much as if he had paid $1,000 for it. The pew-holders in the present building are to be accorded the liberty of taking pews corresponding with those they now occupy. After making this announcement on Sunday, Mr. TALMAGE added: "To the carrying out of this Gospel idea I devote the remaining years of my life—so help me God."

The investigation of the Goodrich vs. Jones case involving the question of who was elected to represent the Fifth Assembly District in the Legislature, which has been going on for some time before the Mayor was closed yesterday. The case will next be heard of from Albany.

The Directors of the Union Ferry Company met yesterday morning, and resolved not to make any abatement of their present rates of fare.

The house of J. S. BURLESON, No. 457 Vanderbilt-avenue, was entered by burglars, on Saturday night, who stole silverware to the value of $140, and escaped.

THOMAS DOWNEY and THOMAS KELLY were tried in the Court of Sessions yesterday, and convicted of stealing coats. When arrested they were found enjoying themselves in what is called the South Brooklyn Social Club, said by Judge TROY to mean a band of thieves. The prisoners were sent to the Penitentiary for three years each.

An action was commenced in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, against the Bushwick-avenue Railroad Company to recover $5,000 for alleged violation of the Internal Revenue laws.

OTTO HEIN, residing corner of Grand and Second streets, E. D., died last evening at his residence, from the effect of injuries which he received yesterday morning by falling through the hatchway of the store of W. HITCHCOCK, No. 271 Canal-street, New-York. Coroner WHITEHILL will hold an inquest to-day.

The leg of a human being was found, yesterday, in an ash barrel, in front of the drug store corner of Willoughby and Prince-streets, by a couple of German rag-pickers, who took it to the Forty-first Precinct Station house, where it is at present. Coroner JONES will, to-day, endeavor to unravel the mystery.

A tub of butter weighing 126 pounds, and valued at $60, was, last evening, stolen from the front of the grocery store corner of Gates-avenue and Jefferson-street, by two men who drove up in a peddler's cart.

NATHAN COHEN was arrested yesterday and taken before United States Commissioner JONES for peddling without having paid the special tax. He was held to bail in $500.

Many of the streets in Brooklyn, especially in the region of the City Hall, need cleaning very much. The Water Board will do the people a great kindness, to say nothing about duty, if they will see to it.

WM. BROWN, of No. 40 Union-street, was killed almost instantly, yesterday afternoon, at the Globe Mills, corner of Union and Nevins streets. He was adjusting a belt, and was drawn into the machinery.

JOHN SIMONS, who was convicted of receiving stolen goods, in the Court of Sessions last week, was yesterday sent to the Penitentiary for three years.

WM. BROWN, a negro, about 35 years of age, for having no regard for public decency, was yesterday sentenced by Judge TROY to the Penitentiary for two years.

LONG ISLAND.

AUGUSTUS G. SILLIMAN, for twenty years a Justice of the Peace of Flushing, died suddenly yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. Mr. SILLIMAN was widely known and highly respected in Long Island. He was one of the original corporators of the East River Bridge. For the last year he has been suffering from a dropsical affliction, but has attended to business nearly all the time. During the past week he has been about, and none of his friends thought his end so near.

An old man, named DENNIS CROONIN, a resident of Hunter's Point and an employe of the Long Island Railroad for the last twenty years, has been missing for the last two months. Yesterday his body was found in an advanced state of decomposition in Newtown Creek, near the bridge. He was worth considerable property, and when last seen alive was in an intoxicated condition.

Two rocks, weighing from 300 to 500 pounds each, were discovered on the track of the Flushing Railroad, yesterday, by the track walker just before the 6:10 A. M. train came along. They are supposed to have been thrown there from the bank above with the design of throwing the train from the track.

NEW-JERSEY.

The following are the revenue returns received in the several districts of New-Jersey during the late year: First District, $344,480 36; Second District, $410,654 56; Third District, $[illegible],780 72; Fourth District, $535,757 17; Fifth District, $1,807,[illegible]; total, $3,780,[illegible].

During the forenoon of yesterday a bloody riot occurred between some laborers in Newark, who were engaged in grading the Peck property. Several of the laborers having been discharged by their employer, threatened to ill-use their foreman. To guard against this yesterday morning some detectives were sent to watch the progress of events, when a general fight ensued, and several knock-downs occurred. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the leaders in the trouble.

The Germans of Hudson County have organized an independent political party, and have placed WM. GUTTBERG, of Jersey City, in the chair of its County Committee. They propose to exercise some kind of control in the next election authorized by the Consolidation act, and to take the power of government of the new city out of the hands of the combinations that seem likely to control it.

Mr. J. MOSER was assaulted and dangerously beaten by a couple of roughs as he was about entering his house on West-street, Paterson, on Saturday night.

Rev. JNO. M. HEFFERNAN, of Bloomingdale, N. Y., has received a call to the pulpit of St. Paul's P. E. Church, Paterson, lately vacated by Rev. Dr. GALLAGHER.

The Pascack Railroad is nearly completed from Hackensack to the State line.

The mystery of the Wynockie children's disappearance remains as profound as ever, notwithstanding all sensational rumors to the contrary.

Detective McDONOUGH yesterday arrested JNO. HARPER, the proprietor of an extensive distillery and liquor store on Prospect-street, in Jersey City, on a charge of rectifying without a license. Commissioner MEIRHEID held him for examination in $2,500 bail.

CHARLES MAY, while engaged in his carpenter shop in Hudson City, met with an accident a couple of days ago which yesterday resulted fatally. His brad awl flew into his face, and striking him between one of his eyes and his nose, produced a fracture which brought on inflammation of the brain. Coroner CRANE will hold an inquest over his remains to-day.

The body of a dead infant a few days old was yesterday found inclosed in a box floating on the water near the shipyard. It was taken in charge by Coroner BURNS, who will hold an inquest to-day.

Some laborers, while engaged in making an excavation near the Elysian Fields in Hoboken yesterday, unearthed a moldy rag containing a large amount of coin. There were $2,000 in coined pieces of various values. Inquiry revealed the fact, to the discomfort of the discoverers, that the coins were counterfeit. A superior die was found also wrapped up in the rag.

GARRETT KEENEY was yesterday committed by Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, to the County Jail to await trial on a charge of having stolen $80 from his employer, the news agent on the New-Jersey Railroad.

HARROLD THOMPSON died yesterday at his residence in South Seventh-street, Jersey City, while suffering, it is supposed, from delirium tremens. Coroner BURNS, who was notified, gave a permit for burial.

Miss O'GORMAN has announced her intention of repeating her lectures in Newark during the week.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Details of the Reorganization Completed—Looking After the Offices.

A regular meeting of the Union Republican General Committee for 1870 was held at headquarters, Broadway, and Twenty-second-street, last evening, General JOHN COCHRANE, President, in the Chair. The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws reported a constitution and by-laws similar to those which governed the General Committee last year, which were adopted, with a few amendments, one of which declares a quorum to consist of thirty members. Another prohibits smoking in the room during the meetings of the Committee, and this makes it obligatory on the Treasurer to report to the organization the condition of its finances at the regular meeting in December. The regular meetings of the Committee are to be held on the evening of the first Thursday in each month. When the section designating the apportionment of delegates among the Assembly Districts was read, (allowing one delegate to every 300 votes, and an additional one for a fractional part of 300, provided such fraction be more than 150 votes,) considerable discussion was created. Several members contended that the apportionment was an unfair one. On motion of Mr. CONOVER, the section, which is the same as that under which the General Committee is now constituted, was referred back to the Committee to report at the next meeting.

Colonel A. J. H. DUGANNE offered an additional section, providing for the appointment of a standing committee of seven, to take cognizance of the affairs of the Assembly District Associations and to report thereon to the General Committee, and providing, also, that the District Associations shall hold meetings at least once a month. Considerable discussion was evoked by the presentation of this section, Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER and NATHAN KINGSLEY, Jr., among others, opposing its adoption and denouncing the proposition as an attempt to establish an inquisitorial espionage over the District Associations. The previous question was finally called, and, on the vote being taken, the proposed section was voted down.

Colonel DUGANNE offered a proposition that a party code be provided for the government of Republican primary meetings and primary elections. Mr. SPENCER opposed the adoption of the proposition; and, in the course of his remarks, alluded to the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. When that should be adopted, he said, (and the assent of but one State more was necessary to make it valid and they were sure of three,) he believed that, under it, Congress would have power to institute a commission which might appoint the very inspectors, canvassers and poll clerks in every town and city in the United States. [Applause.] The Committee refused to assent to Colonel DUGANNE's proposition, but voted to print it for the use of the delegates, and to consider it at a future meeting.

Mr. LEGGATT, of the First District, offered the following, which was referred to the Executive Committee with power:

Resolved, That on the appointment of the Executive Committee, said Committee be and are hereby instructed to procure a full and correct list of the employes now holding positions in the Port Collector's, the Naval Officer's, the Appraiser's, the Marshal's and Surveyor's offices; also, those in the Post Office, the Navy Yard, the offices of the Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue, with their residences, and that an appropriation, not exceeding $500 be and is hereby made to carry out the object in view.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.

Annual Report of the Erie Railroad Company to the State Engineer and Surveyor.

The Erie Railroad Company, which last week issued its report to the stockholders, giving a detailed account of the improvements which had been effected on the lines of their Company, have just issued their annual report to the State Engineer of the State of New-York. The following figures are taken from the report:

STOCK AND DEBTS.

Amount of stock subscribed	$78,[illegible]
Amount which had been paid in at time of last report	48,302,210
Funded debt as by last report	22,399,300
Total amount now of funded and floating debt	22,399,300
Average rate per annum on funded debt	7 per cent.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

	By Last Report.	By Present Report.
For graduation and masonry	$[illegible] 11	$[illegible] 47
Telegraph	12,[illegible] 32	12,[illegible]
Superstructure, including iron	3,178,734 20	3,274,664 79
Passenger and freight stations, buildings and fixtures	540,[illegible] 34	581,182 68
Engine and car and machine shops, machinery and fixtures	1,590,[illegible] 31	1,704,[illegible] 47
Land, land damages and fences	[illegible]	[illegible]
Locomotives, fixtures and snow plows	2,672,611 36	3,108,007 [illegible]
Passenger and baggage cars	694,[illegible] 17	847,[illegible] 15
Freight and other cars	2,864,706 77	3,488,769 [illegible]
Pavonia and Twenty-third-street Ferries	280,210 48	528,[illegible] 43
New-York and Erie Railroad	42,73[illegible] 83	42,851,[illegible]
Total	$56,48[illegible] 97	$65,131,[illegible] 01

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road, 459 miles; length of double track, 280¼ miles; length of branches owned by the Company, 204½ miles; length of double track laid on same, 50½ miles; number of engine houses and shops, 40; number of engines, 404; number of first-class passenger cars, 212; number of second-class passenger and emigrant cars, 64; number of baggage, mail and express cars, 71; number of freight cars, 7,467.

AMOUNT OF TRANSPORTATION AND NUMBER OF MILES RUN.

Number of miles run by passenger trains	2,[illegible],407
Number of miles run by freight trains	4,[illegible],172
Total number of passengers carried	2,497,113
Number of tons of freight carried	4,312,[illegible]

Average rate of speed of passenger trains, 26 miles an hour; of express trains, 30 and 40 miles an hour; of freight trains, 12 miles an hour.

Rate of fare for passengers (of each class) per mile: First class through, 2.05 cents; way, 2.75 cents; emigrant through, 1.[illegible] cents; way, 1.67 cents.

Expense of maintaining the road	$4,249,273 36
Expense of repairs, &c.	3,182,684 07
Expense of operating the road	5,[illegible] 15

Of this sum $1,627,70[illegible] was for passenger transportation, and $4,[illegible] 26 was for freight transportation.

TOTAL EARNINGS OF THE ROAD.

From passenger trains	$4,042,048 [illegible]
From freight trains	12,[illegible]
From other sources	94,[illegible]
Total	$16,721,[illegible] 34

RECEIPTS.

From passengers	$[illegible]
From freight	[illegible]
From telegraph	[illegible]
From storage	2,749 14
From rents	[illegible]
From mails	[illegible]
From Pavonia Ferry	[illegible]
Total	$16,721,[illegible] 34

PAYMENTS OTHER THAN FOR CONSTRUCTION.

Transportation	$12,[illegible]
Hudson River Ferry	184,514 15
Telegraph	107,[illegible]
Internal Revenue tax	[illegible]
Loss on Lake Erie Steamers	[illegible]
Total	$12,712,[illegible]
Interests on mortgage debt	$1,703,773 [illegible]
Rents of railroads	[illegible]
	$15,24[illegible]
Surplus, Oct. 1, 1869	473,[illegible] 91
	$16,721,[illegible] 34

LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Germany to Supply the World with Salt and Potash—Professor Hitchcock's Observatory at an Altitude of Five Thousand Feet.

A regular meeting of the Lyceum of Natural History was held last night at the Mott Memorial Library, Madison-avenue, Professor NEWBERRY in the chair. After some regular business, Professor JAY gave a most interesting account of some salt beds at Stassfurth, Germany. These mines were first bored for in 1839, and in 1851 1,000 feet had been excavated. An analysis of the brine made at this time disheartened the persons engaged in the enterprise, but Professor MARCHAND, who was applied to, was of opinion that a layer of salt and other minerals had been passed through before striking the brine, and the Government was advised to sink shafts. This was done, and the results have been most satisfactory. The depth of salt is 980 feet, while very valuable minerals, such as carnallite, anhydrite, &c., exist in great quantities. Carnallite, fused with fluorspar and sodium, produces magnesium at a low cost, and the potash trade of Europe, and indeed of the whole world, may now be said to be monopolized by these mines, as this commercial and useful salt can be shipped to New-York and sold there at a less cost than potash of domestic manufacture. The Professor said that the salt mines extend over the whole district, and appear inexhaustible.

The Chairman then exhibited some fossils from tertiary deposits at Castle Creek, Idaho, and made remarks tending to show that the district was once covered by lakes as vast as those of the present day. Professor HITCHCOCK followed in an interesting description of an observatory he had established 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, at Moosilauk, one of the peaks of the White Mountains. The Professor, who is the State Geologist of New-Hampshire, went on to say that a confrère is now established there with a complete set of scientific instruments, and that remarkable phenomena have been observed. The wind at this point is terrific, and an account was given of a storm which occurred there a few days back in which the wind had attained a velocity of ninety-five miles an hour. The atmospheric phenomena are described as peculiarly beautiful. A photographer is attached to the staff of the observatory, and views of scientific interest have been obtained and will shortly be published. In conclusion, the speaker adverted to the advantages accruing from an observatory at such an altitude and expressed a hope that it would be allowed to be perpetuated. After some remarks on the formation of the Delta of the Mississippi by Professor EDWARDS, the meeting adjourned.

The Bond-Street Homeopathic Dispensary.

The fifteenth annual report of the Bond-street Homeopathic Dispensary, just published, gives the following figures:

Year.	Cases attended at Dispensary.	Out-door Visits.	Prescriptions Given.
Year ending—			
Jan. 31, 1856 (Founded)	621	....	1,596
Jan. 31, 1857	1,0[illegible]	....	4,022
Jan. 31, 1858	[illegible]	....	7,4[illegible]
Jan. 31, 1859	2,977	....	8,776
Jan. 31, 1860	[illegible]	....	8,301
Jan. 31, 1861	3,012	....	[illegible]
Jan. 31, 1862	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Jan. 31, 1863	[illegible]	4,300	[illegible]
Jan. 31, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 31, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 31, 1866	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 31, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 31, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 1, '68 to Oct. 1, '68	[illegible]	[illegible]	32,414
Oct. 1, '68 to Oct. 1, '69	[illegible]	7,9[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	174,[illegible]	57,43[illegible]	[illegible]

Navy Yard Intelligence.

The *Benicia* will leave the Navy Yard to-day on her trial trip to Portland, Me., and be present at the reception of the remains of Mr. PEABODY. She will probably not return for six or eight weeks, and then will start immediately for China.

The *Severn* is to be laid up on the dry dock, and will undergo thorough repairs. Her boilers will probably be taken out, they being in a very bad condition.

Disastrous Fire in Worth-Street—A Family Suffocated and One Killed.

At about 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the second floor front room of No. 6 Worth-street, occupied by DAVID HARRIS, a shoemaker. The building is a two-story and attic frame, and contained eight families. The smoke rapidly filled the entire building, but all the inmates succeeded in gaining the street unharmed except a family named CASEY, occupying the attic. These unfortunates were the father, JAMES, aged 40, and the mother, JOANNA, aged 35, and two sons, JOHN J. and JAMES, aged 13 and 8, respectively. They had all just gone to bed, and at the same moment that they were aroused by the cry of fire were met by the blinding smoke. The father, followed by the eldest boy, forced his way to the street, but the latter was severely burned during the perilous passage. The mother and younger boy JAMES remained in the room, the woman breaking out the window to obtain fresh air. The smoke, however, so densely filled the room that when the firemen gained it in a few moments and bore them to the street both were insensible. The entire family were taken to the Fifth Precinct Station House, where the boy JAMES died in a short time, and the mother was found to be so seriously injured that she was sent as soon as possible to Bellevue Hospital.

The damage to property by the fire was inconsiderable. HARRIS, in whose apartment it originated, has not been seen since the disaster, and nothing has yet been learned of its origin. All the facts, however, will be brought to light at the inquest, which will be held to-day at the Fifth Precinct Station House in Leonard-street, where the body of the victim remains.

Custom House Cartage—Meeting of Dissatisfied Cartmen.

The cartmen to the number of one hundred, met last night at the Bleecker Buildings, to protest against the projected system of cartage in the Custom House. Mr. A. G. REYNOLDS presided. A report supplementary to that published yesterday was read, animadverting upon the daily papers for neglecting to publish the proceedings of their last meeting, and their protest with the signatures of merchants, except as an advertisement. The report recommended an appeal to the authorities in Washington against Collector GRINNELL's action in this matter. A resolution was adopted to demand from Mr. LINDSAY, at the Custom House, a certified copy of their protest, which is to be forwarded to Senator FENTON, at Washington. The speakers denied indignantly that the change was made for the benefit of the Republican Party, as there are Republicans as well as Democrats among the cartmen thrown out by the proposed change. A Finance Committee was appointed and some subscriptions received on the spot.

German Masked Balls to Take Place This Winter.

Masked balls will be given by German societies, mostly singing societies, of this City and Brooklyn, this season, as follows:

"Schiller Bund," (Schiller Union,) Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, Feb. 7.

"Apt Schueler," (Apt Scholars,) New-York Casino, Nos. 51–53 East Houston-street, Feb. 7.

German Dramatic Club, of Brooklyn, Dramatic Hall, Nos. 79 and 80 Livingston-street, Brooklyn, Feb. 7.

"Hansa Bund," Dramatic Hall, Nos. 46 and 48 East Houston-street, Feb. 14.

"New-York Saengerbunde," (New-York Singers' Oriole,) Germania Assembly Rooms, Feb. 15.

"Arion" Singing Society, Academy of Music, Feb. 17.

"Society Without a Name," National Assembly Rooms, Nos. 334 to 344 West Forty-fourth-street, Feb. 17.

"Junger Maennerchor," (Young Men's Chorus,) Germania Assembly Rooms, Feb. 17.

"Schwaebischer Saengerbund," (Suabian Singers' Union,) Walhalla, Nos. 50 and 52 Orchard-street, Feb. 17.

"German Liederkranz," Academy of Music, Feb. 24.

"Uhland Bund," Harmony Rooms, Nos. 139 to 145 Essex-street, Feb. 24.

"Rheinischer Saengerbund," (Rhenish Singers' Union,) New-York Casino, Feb. 28.

"Beethoven Maennerchor," (Beethoven Men's Chorus,) Germania Assembly Rooms, Feb. 28.

"Wormatia" Singing Society, Union Assembly Rooms, Nos. 105 to 107 Elizabeth-street, March 1.

The Paterson Railroad Difficulty—An Injunction Granted.

The suit of PETER WEILER against the Paterson and Newark Railroad Company for compensation for land taken by the Company, came up for hearing before Chancellor ZABRISKIE, in Jersey City, yesterday. WEILER claimed that the price of his land, $4,500, should have been paid within ten days after the award of the Commissioners, and upon the failure of the Company or the lessees of the road, the Erie Railway Company, he applied for an injunction to restrain them from running their trains over the property. The case was before the Chancellor on Monday of last week, and was postponed until yesterday, when, the arguments being submitted, an injunction was granted. By an arrangement between the counsel it was understood that the papers were not to be served until the expiration of five days, in which time it is expected that the Company will settle up.

Labor Meetings Last Night.

The New-York Coöperative Clothing Manufacturing Company have received their charter and are in full working order. At a meeting last night it was explained that the capital was to be $100,000, to be distributed in shares of $500. Mr. HENRY SCHAFFER is President.

The Boot and Shoe Dealers' Early Closing Association met last evening at Cooper Institute. The beneficial effects of the system were discussed, and favorable reports of the working of the movement received from the delegates appointed to examine into it.

A resolution was read by Mrs. BANKS, of the Operative Painters, at their meeting last night, advocating the starting of a coöperative newspaper in the trades' union interest. It will be brought before the Workingmen's Union if it receives the indorsement of the painters.

The Arbeiter Union last evening elected the following officers for the current year: President, C. KUHN; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Tourelle and Honinghausen; Recording Secretary, Ferdinand Jubitz; Corresponding Secretary, John M. Berrong; Treasurer, Fred. Lange; Financial Secretary, Mr. Kampied. A delegation from the men on strike in the Erie Railway shops was present. The Union extended a vote of sympathy with the movement, and promised material aid if required.

The Furriers' Protective Union enrolled fifty additional members at their second meeting, held last night.

The Orphans' Ball.

The thirteenth annual ball of the Young Men's Association for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, took place at the Academy of Music, last evening, under encouraging and brilliant auspices. A large number of prominent people were present, including the Mayor, Comptroller CONNOLLY, Police Commissioner BRENNAN, Postmaster JONES, Corporation Counsel O'GORMAN, several members of the Supreme Court Bench, besides numerous other local officers. Messrs. Bernard Casserly, Bryan Lawrence, Joseph J. O'Donohue, James B. Nicholson and Robert McGinnies were also present. The success of the ball was partially due to the Committee of Arrangements, among whom were Congressman FOX, Senator CREAMER, JOHN DUANE, Councilman HAYES and Coroner FLYNN. The following are the officers of the Association: JEREMIAH QUINLAN, President; Walter Roche, First Vice-President; Charles O'Connor, Second Vice-President; Wm. J. Kane, Corresponding Secretary; John T. McGowan, Financial Secretary; Francis Higgins, Treasurer.

Seventeenth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

The Seventeenth Assembly District Union Republican Association held its first regular meeting since its new organization at the Wigwam in Forty-ninth-street, near Ninth-avenue, last evening. The President, Mr. GEORGE P. BRADFORD, occupied the chair. A resolution was passed providing that the Association act under the old constitution until a new one is adopted, and a committee was appointed to prepare and submit a new constitution and by-laws for adoption. A time was fixed for the Executive Committee to meet, and a large number of names presented for membership were laid over for consideration at the next regular meeting.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 24—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92½ for money and 92¼ for the account. American Securities opened quiet and steady; United States Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 87¼; 1865, old, 86⅞; 1867, 86¼; Ten-forties, 84½. Stocks steady; Erie Railway Shares, 18¾; Illinois Centrals, 104; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 74f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens quiet; Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 7s. 9d.@7s. 10d. ₩ cental.

LONDON, Jan. 24—11 A. M.—Linseed Oil [illegible] ₩ ton.

ANTWERP, Jan. 24.—Petroleum opened quiet at 58¼f. The closing figures on Saturday night were 60¼f.

HAVRE, Jan. 24.—Cotton closed quiet, both on spot and afloat.

BREMEN, Jan. 24.—Petroleum closed flat at 7 thalers.

HAMBURG, Jan. 24.—Petroleum closed flat at 15 marc bancos 10 schilling.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 24.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened quiet.

HAVRE, Jan. 24.—COTTON—The market closed active and firm, both on the spot and afloat.

BREMEN, Jan. 24.—Petroleum opened firm.

HAMBURG, Jan. 24.—Petroleum opened quiet.

ANTWERP, Jan. 24.—Petroleum closed quiet at 60¼f. for Standard White. The opening price to-day (58¼) was unquestionably an error, and should have been 60¼.

LONDON, Jan. 24—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92½. American securities quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is firmer, and sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 71s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Pork firm.

LONDON, Jan. 24—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money and 92¾ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87; 1865, old, 86⅞; 1867, 86¼; Ten-forties, 84½. Stocks quiet; Erie Railway Shares, 18¾; Illinois Centrals, 104¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed buoyant; Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day have footed up 15,000 bales, including 5,000 for export and speculation.

PROVISIONS—Lard active at 72s. ₩ cwt.

PRODUCE—Turpentine, 28s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Calcutta Linseed quiet. Linseed Oil, £29 5s. ₩ ton.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The Bourse closed excited. Rentes, 74f. 65c.

HAVRE, Jan. 24.—Cotton opens quiet, both on spot and afloat; Low Middlings, afloat, 131½f. ₩ cwt.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 21, 1869, via SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24, 1870.—The market for American Cotton goods is extremely dull. Black Teas—Exports; settlements for the month, 15,000 chests; stock, 12,000 chests, principally of the commonest descriptions. The season's exports fully equal last year. Green Teas—The demand is steady; settlement for the month, 75,000 pkgs.; stock, 60,000 pkgs., principally undesirable grades. The Tea crops promise to equal last season's. The [illegible]

[illegible]

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—EXCHANGE weak at 1-10. FLOUR in demand for low and medium grades to fill Eastern and Southern orders; high grades are dull and nominal; sales at $3 50@$4 25 for Spring Extras, and $2 37½@$3 50 for do. Superfine. WHEAT unsettled and irregular; No. 2 closing weak at 81½c. cash and seller February; sales of No. 1 at 83c.@84c.; in the afternoon the market was irregular, though No. 2 was in active speculative demand at 81½c.@82c. cash and seller February. CORN easier under liberal receipts; sales of No. 2 at 74c. for fresh; in the afternoon No. 2 was nominal. OATS easier at 40c.@40¾c. cash, and 39¾c.@40c. seller February. RYE dull at 74c. for strictly Fresh. BARLEY dull and nominally unchanged. HIGHWINES nominally 93½c.@95c.; 94c. was taken. PROVISIONS active; MESS PORK, $26 75 cash; $27, seller February; $27 25, buyer February and seller March. LARD steady at 16c. cash and seller February. MEATS in fair demand and easier at 10¼c. for Shoulders; 12⅞c. for Rough Sides; 13¼c. for Short Rib Middles. HAMS quiet at 14¼c.@15¾c. for Sweet Pickled, and 14c. for Green. CATTLE active for shipping at $4 50@$6 62½ for butchers' Cows and Steers; $6 25@$7 25 for Good to Choice; $7 50 for Extra Shipping Beeves. LIVE HOGS quiet and lower at $8 50@$9 10 for Common; $9 50@$9 75 for Good to Choice. Dressed Hogs dull at $10 25@$10 50, dividing on 200 lbs. RECEIPTS—3,600 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Barley, 15,600 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 9,500 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The market for BEEVES opened buoyant and strong, and some few sales were effected at an advance, but subsequently a reaction occurred, owing to a full supply. The receipts were 4,454 head, 170 short of last week. The average quality was better than last week. A few choice Steers brought ¼c. advance on the prices of last week, but the bulk of the sales show no improvement. The highest price realized for good Kentucky steers was 9½c., and from 7½c.@8½c. for fair to good butchering Illinois and Ohio. Light stock sold down to 5¼c.@5½c. Milch Cows—The supply is moderate, with a market falling off in the demand, and the market rules dull and rather lower. The range of the market is from $45 to $85 for Common to Good, though a few Fancy were taken at a higher figure. SHEEP—A few droves of better quality than those of last week brought better prices, but the bulk was of similar quality; sales to a fair extent at from 4½c.@8¼c., the latter for Extra Canada. HOGS—There is very little doing in this market, and the only sale learned of was 75 head of Michigan at 9¼c. ₩ lb., averaging 200 lbs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—TOBACCO steady; the offerings were small. COTTON steady at 24½c.@24¾c. for Middling. FLOUR quiet; Fall Superfine, $4 15; Extra, $4 40@$4 60; Double Extra, $4 80@$5 25; Treble Extra to Choice Family, $5 25@$7 50. WHEAT firm but unchanged. CORN firmer and advanced 2c.@3c. for best qualities; Mixed, in bulk, 65c.; Yellow, 68c.; Mixed, sacked, 68c.@70c.; Choice White, 74c.@77c. OATS firmer at 48c.@50c., in bulk, and 54c.@56c., sacked. BARLEY steady at $1 10@$1 15 for Prime to Choice Minnesota Spring. RYE quiet at 80c. WHISKY firm at 96c. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $27 50@$28. Dry-salted Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 14¾c.@15c. BACON—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18c.@18¼c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 18¾c.@19½c. LARD firmer at 16c.@16¼c. for Prime Steam. LIVE HOGS active at $9@$9 25. CATTLE firm at $4 25@$6 50 for Good to Choice. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 8,500 bushels; Oats, 7,500 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—COTTON steady and unchanged. CLOVER SEED in fair demand at $7 75@$8 10. FLAXSEED held at $2 20@$2 25. FLOUR more in demand; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5@$5 75; Indiana and Ohio do., $5 25@$6 25. RYE unchanged. CORN active; New Yellow, 87c.@90c. OATS dull at 54c.@55c. COFFEE, 12½c.@17½c., gold. MOLASSES—Nothing doing. PROVISIONS and WHISKY unchanged. BEEF CATTLE in fair demand and firmer; sales, 1,500 head; Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at 9¾c.@10½c.; Fair to Good at 7c.@9c.; Common at 5c.@6½c. ₩ lb., gross. SHEEP higher; sales 12,000 head at 6c.@8c. ₩ lb., gross. HOGS dull; sales 4,000 at $11@$11 50 for slop fed; $12 50@$13 50 for corn fed.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—COTTON dull but firm; Middling, 25c. FLOUR dull and market favors buyers; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$7; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$5 75; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 25; do. Family, $7@$8 50; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$5 75; do. Family, $6 25@$6 75. WHEAT firm; Prime to Choice Red, $1 20@$1 25. CORN firm; White, 90c.@$1 03; Yellow, 92c. OATS steady at 53c.@56c. MESS PORK quiet at $29 50@$30. BACON firm and active; Rib Sides, 16¼c.@16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c.; Shoulders, 13½c. HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD quiet at 17c.@17½c. WHISKY active at $1 02.

BUFFALO, Jan. 24.—FLOUR neglected. WHEAT dull and no sales. CORN quiet; sales 1,600 bushels Western at 86c., in store; new Toledo held at 88c. on the track; no sales of the latter reported. OATS firm, and held at 58c., in store. RYE neglected. BARLEY easy; sale five cars two-rowed State at 85c. on the track, to arrive. PORK dull at $28 for heavy Mess. LARD dull at 17c.@17½c. HIGHWINES nominal. GRAIN in store here—Wheat, 635,000 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels; Oats, 145,000 bushels; Barley, 180,000 bushels; Rye, 10,000 bushels; Peas, 4,000 bushels; Malt, 18,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady at $1 10@$1 12. CORN unchanged. OATS firm at 50c.@52c. RYE dull at 88c. BARLEY steady at $1 10@$1 20 for Spring and $1 25@$1 30 for Fall. COTTON firm at 24½c.@24¾c. for Middling. WHISKY steady at 95c. Live Hogs dull at $8 75@$9 50; receipts, 2,600 head. MESS PORK held at $27 50@$28; sales at $27. LARD firm; 300 tierces of Prime Steam were sold at 15⅞c.; Kettle, 16½c. GREEN MEATS quiet at 10c. for Shoulders, 12½c. for Sides, and 14c.@14½c. for Hams. BULK MEATS and BACON unchanged and quiet. EXCHANGE, [illegible] buying.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—COTTON active at 24⅞c.@24¾c. for Middling; sales 7,250 bales; receipts since Saturday, 12,574 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 4,300 bales. FLOUR firm at $5 37½@$6 25. CORN firm at $1 10. OATS, 70c. HAY easier at $32. MESS PORK held at 29c. BACON scarce at 14½c.@17¼c.@18c. LARD quiet at 16¼c.@17c. for Tierce, and 17½c.@18c. for Keg. SUGAR quiet at 12½c.@12¾c. for Prime. MOLASSES—Prime, 60c.@70c. WHISKY quiet at 97½c.@$1 05. COFFEE active and firm; Fair, 15¾c.@16¼c.; Prime, 17¼c. Sterling EXCHANGE, 131¼. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, ¼ ₩ cent. discount.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 24.—COTTON quiet at 24c. for Middling. FLOUR and WHEAT unchanged. CORN, sacked, 90c. OATS, sacked, 65c. RYE sacked, 90c. TOBACCO—Sales 91 hhds. at $4 20@$8 50 for green and frosted Trash; $6@$8 for sound Lugs; $8@$10 50 for Low to Medium Leaf, and $11@$15 for Fair to Good Leaf. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $28 50. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Rib, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.; Bulk SHOULDERS, 11¼c.; Clear Rib, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. LARD—Tierce, 17c. HAMS, 20c. WHISKY, 98c.

OSWEGO, Jan. 24.—FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $5 75@$6 for No. 1 Spring; $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50@$6 75 for White, and $7@$7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet. CORN dull at $1 02. BARLEY held at $1 03 for Prime up-lake Canada. RYE and PEAS quiet. CORNMEAL, $2 25 for bolted and $2 15 for unbolted, ₩ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $23@$25; Middlings, $28@$30 ₩ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 75c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 24.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT advancing; regular White Michigan, $1 05½; Amber, $1 00½; No. 1 Red, $1 16; No. 2 Red, $1 03. CORN dull and lower; New, 78c. OATS—No. 1 nominally 48c.@49c. Dressed HOGS dull and held at $10 50@$11 25. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,260 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Dressed Hogs, 142,000 lbs.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 24.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady at 87¾c. for No. 1, and 83½c. for No. 2. OATS steady at 40c. for No. 2. CORN dull and unchanged. RYE and BARLEY nominal. Dressed HOGS heavy at $10@$11. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—For WHEAT the market is decidedly sluggish. RYE dull at 95c.; nothing doing. CORN held at 97c.@$1 10 for all grades of New and Old; sales 1 car New Western at 91c. OATS quiet and but little doing, at 55c.@57c. for State, with sales of 400 bushels State, in bags, at 59c. BARLEY extremely dull and no sales reported.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 24.—WHEAT firm; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 11@$1 12; No. 2 do. at $1 03@$1 04. CORN firmer; Old No. 1 Mixed held at 88c.@90c.; No. 2 do., 85c.; New, 82c.@85c. OATS quiet at 48c.@50c. for No. 1 State. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY—Nothing doing.

DETROIT, Jan. 24.—WHEAT advanced 2c.@3c.; Extra White, $1 20; Amber, $1 05; Regular, $1 08. CORN dull at 80c. for old. OATS dull at 47c. BARLEY declining; sales at $1 80 ₩ cental. Dressed HOGS, $10 25@$11, dividing on 200 lbs.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 24.—COTTON firmer at 24½c. for Middling; receipts, 1,967 bales; exports, 2,917 bales; FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $5@$5 25. CORN, 87c.@89c. OATS, 65c. LARD, 17c.@18c. PORK, $32; Bulk Shoulders, 11¾c.; Sides, 15½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 24.—Spirits of TURPENTINE strong at 45c. ROSIN quiet; Strained, $1 50. Crude TURPENTINE, $1 65@$2 75. TAR, 2c. higher; sales at $2 10. COTTON quiet and steady at 23c.@23½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 24.—COTTON firm and advancing; receipts, 2,631 bales; exports, 3,477 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; Middling, 24½c.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 24.—The COTTON market closed firm; the offerings to-day were light; sales, 631 bales; receipts, 420 bales; Middling, 24c.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 24.—COTTON was in good demand to-day, and closed firm; sales, 1,500 bales; Middling, 24c.@24¼c.; receipts, 1,820 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 24.—COTTON firm; sales, 450 bales; Middling, 24¼c.@24¾c.; receipts, 300 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—Stocks firm; Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 107¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28½; Reading Railroad, 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55½. Gold, 121⅛.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 24—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	—	Clear	[illegible]
Portland	S.	Clear	[illegible]
Boston	N.	Cloudy	[illegible]
New-York	N. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Philadelphia	N. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del.	N.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Washington	N. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Fortress Monroe	—	Foggy	[illegible]
Richmond	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Savannah	S.	Foggy	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga.	—	Foggy	[illegible]
Oswego	N.	Clear	[illegible]
Buffalo	N. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Pittsburg	E.	Raining	[illegible]
Chicago	E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Louisville	N. E.	Raining	[illegible]
Mobile	E.	Foggy	[illegible]

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 2:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	4 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Closing of Foreign Mails at the Post Office.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the Holsatia, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for [illegible] letters only on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, at 1:30 P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Holsatia	Jan. 25	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Boston	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Nevada	Jan. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Calabria	Jan. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
The Queen	Jan. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Marathon	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	Jan. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	Jan. 29	New-York	Bremen.
Bellona	Jan. 29	New-York	London.
FOR SAN DOMINGO AND HAVANA.			
Tybee	Jan. 26	New-York	San Domingo.
Columbia	Jan. 27	New-York	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 24.—*In steamship Pereire, from Havre.*—Mrs. Young, Mr. Gerson, Mr. Larigne, Mr. Dommerich, Mr. Chaystal, Delphy Carlin, Mr. Martineau, Mr. Crabelle, Mr. Blanche, A. Fournier, A. Mende, Mr. Peyromes, A. Dreyfus, Mr. Moss, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Oner, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Knapp, M. Menger, Mr. Pelester, N. Herrick, wife, son, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Lamotte, Col. McCullogh, Captain A. Wotton, M. Berthemy, French Minister to United States, M. Berthemy's servant, Dr. Hillebrand, Mr. Chesperon, Mr. Mantel, Mr. Chauvet, Mr. Ribes, T. Christian, Mr. Mercier, Paul Jos. Roy, R. Stoffel, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hayes, Mr. R. and Mrs. T. Happle, Joh. Renz, Em. Happe, Math. Hofer, Louis Habermacher, Diego Ferrare, F. Henely and infant, Paul Hauser, F. Erlenbach, Mrs. C. Vogt and infant, Th. Weil, Miss Cath. Weil, Mr. Bougie, Mme. Graviat, Mr. Pasteur, Mr. Schebl, Mr. Lepelit, Mr. Fougere.

JAN. 24.—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen.*—C. Dollins, C. Jordaum, John Howard, A. Witbe, Hugo Lebling, Geo. Braunschweiger, John Sleeper, Theo. Rudiger, Chas. Bender, Chas. Heinecke, Annie Berrian, Arthur Butt, John H. Hulle, Henry Muller, Marg. Martin, John Bloch, John Herrgott.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 16 | Sun sets..... 5 09 | Moon rises. 1 34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 17 | Gov. Island. 3 56 | Hell Gate.. 4 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 24.

Arrived.

Steamship Hansa, (N. G.,) Brickenstein, Bremen Jan. 8, and Southampton 11th, with mdse. and 148 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Marathon, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool Jan. 4, and Queenstown 5th, via Boston 22d, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steamship Pereire, (Fr.,) Duval, Havre Jan. 14, via Brest 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 21, with naval stores to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Mississippi, Handy, New-Orleans Jan. 16, via S. W. Pass 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederic Baker.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Ship Wm. Tapscott, Urquhart, London and Isle of Wight Dec. 22, with mdse. and 46 passengers to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather the whole passage; Jan. 24, on Sandy Hook Bar, while in stays, drifted foul of a foreign bark, [illegible]

Ship Formosa, (of Salem,) Cobb, Manila 121 ds., with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Anjier Oct. 31, and had strong W. & S. W. winds in the China Sea; passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 4, and crossed the equator Jan. 1, in lon. 34; from thence had strong N. E. trades and rain squalls.

Bark Marie, (Fr.,) Bernard, Grand Turk, T. I. 10 ds., with salt to Henry Saan & Sons. Jan. 24, at 7 A. M., while at anchor on the Bar, was run into by the ship Wm. Tapscott, carrying away jibboom and port cathead, and occasioning other damages.

Bark Excelsior, (N. G.,) Wessels, Santos 50 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co. Crossed the equator Jan. 1, in lon. 31; had good N. E. trades; passed Cape Hatteras Jan. 20, and from thence encountered strong northerly winds.

Bark Jessie Mildred, (of Boston,) Ginn, Rotterdam 48 ds., with mdse. to Wendt, Tetens & Beckmann. Was 16 ds. in the English Channel, with strong S. W. winds; put into Portland, Eng., Dec. 10, for a harbor, where we remained until the 21st; since leaving there has had moderate weather.

Brig Prairie Rose, (of Portland,) Griffin, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to master. Has had strong gales for the first 15 ds. and started cargo in between decks. Sld. in co. with brigs Mercedes and St. Peter, for New-York.

Brig Mercedes, (of Turk's Island,) Kohl, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Bowler, Jova & Co. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with fine weather, and strong N. E. winds, with heavy sea, during first part of passage.

Brig Madonna, (of St. John, N. B.,) Shackford, Demerara 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Harvey Hersey—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong variable winds.

Brig Ida, (of Searsport,) Williams, Pernambuco Dec. 23, with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig American, Hand, Messina Dec. 4, via Gibraltar 27th, with fruit to James Robinson & Co.—vessel to James Henry. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Rush, Hardesty, Messina 55 ds., with fruit and brimstone to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 26, and had moderate weather the entire passage.

Brig Annie Seymour, (of Bermuda,) Newbold, Sisal 21 ds., with cocoanuts to Hossley, Rao & Co.—vessel to James & Leigh.

Schr. S. V. Nichols, (of St. John, N. B.,) Curtis, Para 19 ds., with rubber to Francis Morse—vessel to Jones & Lough. Has had fine weather till Jan. 20, off Cape Henry, since which encountered a heavy N. E. gale, [illegible]

Schr. Anglo American, (of St. Andrews,) Smith, Truxillo, Hon., 15 ds., with hides, dyewood, &c., to [illegible]

Schr. Wellington, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Eagles, Demerara 29 ds., with molasses to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Sarah H. Frost, (of Provincetown,) Hickman, [illegible] ds., with [illegible] to Darrell & Neal—vessel to master. Jan. 19, 20 miles south of Hatteras, encountered a strong N. E. gale, lasting 36 hours.

Schr. Curtis Tilton, (of Philadelphia,) Somers, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins. Has had strong easterly winds during the passage; Jan. 14, was in co. with brig Mercedes, from Cienfuegos for New-York.

Schr. Joseph Seger, (of Stockton,) Ellis, Matanzas 8 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to B. P. Sherman.

Schr. Z. A. Paine, Jones, Eastport, with fish to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Lyndon, Bangash, Eastport, with fish and lath to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Cook, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jane M. Brainard, McCarty, Connecticut River.

Schr. H. A. Demming, Boardman, Connecticut River.

Schr. Portland, Nelson, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes to A. & W. E. Duryea.

Schr. Edwin, Burke, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Marion, Bacon, Elizabethport, for Clinton.
Schr. Eugene, Hawes, Wellfleet, for Baltimore.
Schr. Jacob Raymond, Anderson, Millstone Point.
Schr. James Raymond, Taylor, Greenport.
Schr. S. S. Smith, Kelsey, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary Tate, Young, Bridgeport.
Schr. Maria, Halsey, Millstone Point.
Schr. Wave, Lynch, New-Haven.
Schr. Mail, Holmes, Greenwich.
Schr. Emma, Davis, Brookhaven.
Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester.
Schr. Cornelia, Seaman, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Harriet, Davison, Brookhaven.
Schr. White Sea, Jones, Rockport.
Schr. Baltimore, Johnson, Norwalk.
Schr. Enterprise, Verity, Elizabethport.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, E. N. E., cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

Steamship Merrimack, for Rio Janeiro; barks King Sverre, for Cardiff; Isaac Hall, for Matanzas; brig Emma Dean, for Caracoa.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 24—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; bark Julia, from Gonaives; steamer Norman, from Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 24.—Arr. schrs. Samuel Fish, Teal, James River, for Yarmouth, Me.; Charlotte Fish, Williams, Baltimore, for Boston; John E. Baley, Wall, Baltimore, for Charleston.

A dense fog has prevailed here all day.

The steamer Palmyra, from Liverpool, arrived at this port to-day.

Spoken, &c.

Diana—N. G. bark, from Havre for Philadelphia, 23 ds. out, was signalized Jan. 17, lat. 37 11, lon. 73 52.

Alexandria—Bark, from —— for Boston, was signalized Jan. 16, off Havana.

Eliza Fowler—Brig, bound S., was signalized Dec. 29, lat. 3 S., lon. 27.

Sentiment—Schr., (of Halifax,) 36 ds. from Halifax for Demerara, Jan. 4, at the mouth of the Demerara River.

Adolf—Nrw. bark, from London for Akyab, 37 ds. out, Dec. 26, lat. 16 29 S., lon. 29.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, Jan. 2, schrs. Samuel Carson and Curtis Tilton, ldg.

At Demerara, Jan. 4, schr. John Rose, for New-York next day.

At Pernambuco Dec. 28, schs. J. P. Auger, for New-York in 3 ds.; schr. S. E. Evans, for Bahia in 3 ds.

At Para, Jan. 5, schrs. Luistia, Ocean Pearl, Jesse Baell, and Crown Point, ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 24.—The steamship Minnesota, from New-York, arrived here yesterday on her way to Liverpool.

AMERICAN
Spiral Spring Butt Co.,
NO. 27 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK, AT
PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers and Retailers of
BUILDERS' HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

105 MILES COMPLETED.
ONLY 12 MILES
TO FINISH THE WHOLE LINE.
SEVEN PER CENT GOLD,
First Mortgage Bonds,
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company of Illinois.

This road is now VIRTUALLY COMPLETED, as there remained, at latest advices, but twelve miles of track to be laid, and the line will be opened throughout about Feb. 1, as the rails for its completion are now on the ground. Trains are running on the portion completed, and the earnings considerably exceed the anticipations of the Company. Seven-eighths of the bonds have already been taken by investors, and the present active demand will soon absorb the balance.

The road is 117 6-100 miles in length, and is the only East and West line connecting the cities from which it derives its name. No road has ever been built having more numerous valuable connections East and West. At Pekin it connects with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western; at Indianapolis with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and all the main lines East making a NEW THROUGH DIRECT ROUTE in Illinois and Indiana from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Peoria, Burlington, Quincy, Omaha and the Far West. Among the advantages, therefore, claimed for the road is its POSITION, directly on the line of interoceanic travel, and in the track of the great movements of commerce from West to East.

THE LOCAL TRAFFIC must also be very large, as the road passes through one of the richest and most populous sections of Illinois, a State which has become famous for building up several of the most prosperous railroads in this country, through the immense local traffic contributed to them.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The whole amount of bonds which can be sold is less than $15,000 per mile, on a road which has cost about $40,000 per mile; so that the total liability of the Company for interest each year will be only $140,000 in gold, a sum which is really insignificant when the character and location of the road is considered. In addition to the security furnished by a first mortgage upon the entire property of a first-class railroad 117 miles in length, the bonds have lately been further secured by a consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, so that the bonds are not only a First Mortgage of less than $15,000 per mile on this 117 6-100 miles, but have been assumed by the Consolidated Company under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company.

VALUE AS AN INVESTMENT.

The Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD, coupons being paid semi-annually, April 1 and Oct. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York. The Bonds may also be registered at the holder's option.

THEY ARE FREE OF INCOME TAX.

THEY ARE CONVERTIBLE into stock, and as the stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois, such as the Rock Island, Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy, have sold at the Stock Boards from above par to nearly 200 per cent., THIS PRIVILEGE OF CONVERTING THE BONDS INTO STOCK OF THE COMPANY AT PAR GREATLY INCREASES THEIR VALUE, and should be highly appreciated.

PRICE 95

and accrued interest, in currency. Gold, Coupons, Governments, and all marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates, free of commission. We forward bonds by express, free of charge. Pamphlets, containing maps and circulars relating to the Road, furnished on application, by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

WINTER CLOTHING
FROM
25 to 50 per cent. less than actual cost, at the
SPECIAL SALE,
DEVLIN & CO.,
NO. 521 BROADWAY.

THERE IS A GREAT DIFFERENCE
in the probable length of life of persons insured as "selected lives." A man noticed on Saturday, had a mother and her parents, who lived to be over 80; father and his parents who lived to be over 90, and whose ten brothers lived to be over 80. One was drowned.

THE AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
alone recognizes such facts fully and practically for the assured, not only by varying premiums as in fire and marine risks, but by making
FOUR SEPARATE CLASSES
of those sound risks that other companies insure together, by which each person shares only the losses and advantages of those like himself,
DOUBLING THE ADVANTAGES
of insuring, to the "best classes."

Something new, yet nothing strange—progress, yet no experiment.

Is not this plan sensible?

It alone gives SECURITY as well as EQUITY to ALL.

It is said that there is but one class of persons who cannot see it in this light and express an unfavorable opinion of it. They are the "Silversmiths of Ephesus." The delicate anxiety that some of these manifest in regard to it is only equaled by the bold falsehoods that others invent to produce prejudice.

It costs nothing to investigate it!
It costs nothing for blanks to fill!
It costs nothing to be rated or classed!
It costs nothing to learn your advantages!
Send or call for documents at Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, OCTOBER, 1869.
HARRISON
SAFETY BOILER.
First medal and diploma for, 1st. Safety. 2d. Economy of Space. 3d. Economy of Fuel. This Boiler is the only one which was found reliable and capable of driving the engines at the Exhibition, and which did furnish all the steam for the competitive test of the engines.
FIRST-CLASS MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR IN LONDON IN 1862.
60 horse power at A. T. Stewart's.
[illegible] horse power at the Jersey City Sugar Refinery.
Over 1,000 Boilers in use.
HARRISON BOILER WORKS,
JOHN A. COLEMAN, Agent,
Send for circular. No. 40 Murray-st.

THE PEOPLE THOROUGHLY AROUSED BY THE
NYACo
UNIVERSAL DETERMINATION TO HAVE THE GREAT MUSICAL REUNION FESTIVAL ECLIPSE ALL PROTOTYPES.
$32,053
Sold on yesterday. Be in time. Buy of the nearest agency. Admission coupons soon exhausted. Sold at all the principal establishments of public resort in the City; bankers, stationers, periodical dealers, hotels, &c., &c., &c.